

# THE BLAIRMORE ENTERPRISE

BLAIRMORE, ALBERTA, JULY 1st, 1927

## CANADA DIAMOND JUBILEE

1867

1927



Sixty Years of  
Confederation  
and  
Progress



**G**REAT as has been our increase in the last twenty-five years since the union between Upper and Lower Canada, our future progress will be vastly greater, and when, by means of this rapid increase, we become a nation of eight or nine millions of inhabitants, our alliance will be worthy of being sought by the great nations of the earth.

—From speech by Sir John A. Macdonald during the Confederation debates of 1866.

"SOME among us will live to see the day when, as the result of this measure, a great and powerful people may have grown up in these lands, when the boundless forests all around us shall have given way to smiling fields and thriving towns, and when one united government, under the British flag, shall extend from shore to shore."

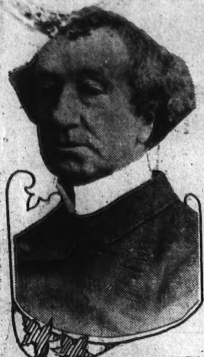
—From speech of George Brown during the Confederation debates of 1866.

# 1867-Canada's 60-Year Jubilee-1927

## THE CONFEDERATION STORY OF THE DOMINION

WONDERFUL PROPHECIES AND THEIR REMARKABLE FULFILMENT.

NATIONAL RECORD IN A NUTSHELL



JOHN A. MACDONALD  
Canada's First Premier

### THE "DOMINION" OF CANADA

Canada's Bible verse, from which the word "Dominion" was chosen: "He shall have dominion also from sea to sea, and from the river unto the ends of the earth."—Ps. 72: 8.

Inscription over entrance to Ottawa Parliament Buildings: "The wholesome sea is at her gates, Her gates both East and West."

### LEST WE FORGET

"Let us ever continue to hold in honour and remembrance the Fathers of Confederation who, amid difficulties and discouragements innumerable, by the exercise of courage, patience, constancy and perseverance achieved results which are today only in part realized and of which future generations will reap the full fruition."—By the late Sir Joseph Pope

### THE EVOLUTION OF CONFEDERATION

- 1808—R. J. Uniacke mooted a union of the British provinces in North America.
- 1814—Chief Justice, Sewell, of the Quebec Bench, suggested the union of British Colonies in America.
- 1822—Union of Upper and Lower Canada suggested.
- 1839—By Lord Durham in his report.
- 1844—Resolution passed: the Nova Scotia Legislature: "That a union or confederation of the British provinces on just principles, while calculated to perpetuate their connection with the parent state, will promote their advancement and prosperity, increase their strength and influence, and elevate their position."
- 1856—Sir A. T. Galt advocated confederation of all the provinces.
- 1857—Nova Scotia government suggested union of Maritime Provinces.
- 1858—Cartier-Macdonald government sent a delegation to urge union upon the Imperial authorities.
- 1864—Nova Scotia Assembly requested the Colonial Secretary to open up communication with other provincial governments to same end.
- 1864—Maritime Provinces held conference at Charlottetown to discuss Maritime union; attended by delegates from Quebec.
- 1864—Conference held at Quebec to discuss larger project, which resolved: "that the best interests and present and future prosperity of British North America will be promoted by a federal union under the Crown of Great Britain, provided such union can be effected on principles just to the several provinces."

### WHERE OUR GREATNESS LIES

Our greatness is where wheat fields are,  
Where foundry hammers swing,  
In groaning dray and falling spar,  
Our land's awakening,  
track,  
In axe hand hewing some new  
In pick the miner piles,  
In out-thrust vale and lonely  
shack,  
In hearts that fight the forest back,  
Canadian history lies.  
—Morgan Powell.

1866—Conference held in London, England, framed the details of the British North America Act, which passed the Imperial parliament and received the royal assent on March 29, 1867.

1867—July 1st—Proclamation issued naming this date as the birthday of the Dominion of Canada.

### CANADA'S BIG UNDERTAKINGS

Canada's big undertakings at Confederation were few and small; today they are on a colossal scale for the population; harbor improvements in several ports, ocean and inland; hydro-electrical development; railway projections into new districts; extension of plants in many lines of industry, especially pulp and paper; development of natural resources; building of hundreds of miles of roads; huge dry docks; vast mining expansion; new aluminum industry; new Welland Canal; high power and long power transmission lines; irrigation systems; opening up of Peace River district; exploration of hinterlands by airplane, etc.

### MESSAGES OF TWO CONFEDERATION LEADERS

John A. Macdonald: The question of colonial union is one of such magnitude that it dwarfs every other question on this portion of the continent. It absorbs every idea as far as I am concerned. . . . But now I see something which is well worthy of all I have suffered in the cause of my little country. This question has now assumed a position that demands and commands the attention of all the colonies of British America. We cannot delay it—the union of the colonies of British America under the sovereign is a fixed fact. . . . We shall have a great step in advance of the American Republic. . . . I hope that we will be enabled to work out a constitution that will have a strong central government; able to offer a powerful resistance to any foe whatever, and at the same time will preserve for each province its own identity and will protect every local institution.

George Brown: For myself, I do not care who gets the credit for this scheme—I believe it contains the best features of all the suggestions that have been made in the last ten years for the settlement of our troubles, and thankfulness that there were

### STRIKING CONFEDERATION CONTRASTS

A few sample evidences of Canada's expansion since 1867:

	1867	1906	1926
Area of provinces (square miles)	377,045	3,729,665	3,729,665
Per capita wealth	1,100	2,525	2,525
Total trade	119,791,000	2,256,028,563	2,256,028,563
Exports	52,017,700	1,328,700,137	1,328,700,137
Imports	67,038,000	927,402,777	927,402,777
Trade per capita	1900	51	276
Mining production	1896	10,236,255	242,886,000
Manufacturing capital	1870	73,003,000	3,535,815,466
Manufacturing production (gross)	1870	2,938,800,000	2,695,052,525
Employees	1867	187,942	4,232,777
Population	1871	3,371,594	10,564,700
Bank deposits	1867	33,653,794	1,911,653,471
Bank paid-up capital	1867	20,507,411	117,159,506
Bank reserve fund	1867	17,801,706	1,544,170,706
Net life insurance in force	1867	35,680,853	4,159,000,000
Per capita life insurance	1867	116	440
Life insurance investments	1867	1,000,000	1,000,000,000
Field crops, value	1910	678,580,000	1,131,241,100
Wheat crop (bushels)	1871	16,723,373	408,289,000
Acres cultivated	1870	10,000,000	57,690,716
Agricultural wealth (gross)	1867	1,787,102,670	7,332,942,000
Agricultural exports	1867	13,000,000	605,886,673
Flour exports	1867	1,600,000	70,000,000
Dairy production	1867	1,601,738	300,000,000
Live stock (number)	1867	3,800,000	20,000,000
Live stock value	1900	268,000,000	705,000,000
Vegetable products exports	1863	12,871,055	605,886,673
Animal products exports	1868	6,895,167	190,975,417
Forest production	1871	30,000,000	141,529,536
Forest products exports	1868	18,742,625	278,674,968
Pulpwood consumed (cords)	1908	482,777	3,668,565
Pulp and paper exports	1860	120	173,000,000
Customs revenue	1868	8,801,446	143,933,111
Our production	1881	987,555	15,441,547
Post offices	1867	7,627	284,121
Immigration	1871	3,378	124,327
Water power development (h.p.)	1900	170,000	1,000,000
Railway earnings (gross)	1867	12,116,716	455,297,287
Railway mileage	1867	2,373	40,357
Elevators	1867	None	1,141,629
Telephone	1901	523	4,000
Public revenue	1867	13,687,928	380,745,500
Field crops (in bushels)	1870	None	728,000
Farms under cultivation	1867	100,000	700,000

### 1926—CANADA'S GREATEST YEAR—1926

A year of unparalleled achievement. Best industrial employment year since 1920. Auto sales spent nearly \$200,000,000 in Canada. Canada has become a billion dollar Dominion. Newspaper production nearing two billion tons. Mining production, \$242,886,000, a new record. Water power development nearing 5,000,000 h.p. Canada led the world in wheat and flour exports. Life insurance companies' assets reached a billion. Canada's gross agricultural wealth rose to 8 billions. Canada won world's wheat championship for 11th time. 1926 was the most successful year in Canadian history. Best salmon year in British Columbia, of 2 million cases. Montreal again premier grain shipping port on continent. C.N.E. set records at home, 25 million people in record. Canada had her largest favorable trade balance, over \$400,000,000. Canada had its banner year in automotive industry—\$130,000,000. Canada's wheat yield, of 17.8 bushels per acre, again led all countries. 1926 ended under conditions much more favorable than in previous years. Canada won prize for the best dessert apple in the Empire—the McIntosh Red. 226,000 h.p. of electrical energy developed this year, representing capital of \$25,000,000. Canada's dollar stands higher than par in the world and has reached its highest purchasing power. Canadian stock offerings reached new high volume of nearly \$100,000,000 and highest level reached in industrial stocks.

found men of position and influence in Canada who at a moment of serious crisis had nerve and patriotism enough to cast aside political partisanship, to banish personal considerations and unite for the accomplishment of a measure so fraught with advantage to their common country. . . . It may be that some among us will live to see the day when, as a result of this measure, a great and powerful people may have grown up in these lands—when the boundless forests shall have given way to smiling fields and thriving towns, and when one united government, under the British flag, shall extend from shore to shore.

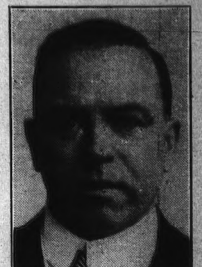
### INVENTIONS SINCE 1867

Canada has seen many new inventions since the Dominion was formed such as: telephones—wire, wireless and radio—airships, motor cars, tractors, electricity, gasoline, oil-driven craft, natural gas, parcel post, rural mail delivery, cold storage, typewriters, moving pictures, X-ray, insulin, etc.

TRADE—Canada buys from and sells to over 100 countries. Her total foreign trade has climbed to over \$2,500,000,000, or over \$250 per capita (only \$60 in 1900). "Canada is one of the leading trading nations of the world."

### THE BRITAIN OF THE WEST

Four nations welded into one, with long historic past. Have found in these our western wilds one common life at last. Through the young giant's mighty limbs, that stretch from sea to sea, There runs the thrill of conscious life of waking energy. From Nova Scotia's misty coast, to far Columbia's shore, She wakes a band of scattered homes and colonies no more. But a young nation, with her life full beating in her breast; A noble future in her eyes, the Britain of the West. —Fidelis.



W. L. MACKENZIE KING  
Canada's Present Premier

### CANADA'S ALPHABET OF PROGRESS

AGRICULTURE—"The possibilities for the development of agriculture in Canada are unlimited." Nearly half of its population is engaged in it, and dependent upon it. There are 730,000 farms. The value of field crops has increased from a trifling sum to \$1,131,241,000; broke all records with \$1,455,244,000 from over a billion bushels, and Canada has won the world's wheat championship in 1 out of 16 years.

BANKING—Canada had, a few years ago, 30 chartered banks, but amalgamations have reduced the number to 17, with 4000 branches compared with 123 in 1867. "Canada's financial structure, measured by the purchasing power in the hands of the consumer, is in a particular, strong position."

DAIRYING—Canada's dairy production has reached the big total of \$200,000,000, from only \$2,000,000 in 1867. With a rapidly growing live stock population, cheese and butter making are showing corresponding development, until there are over 3000 dairy factories, producing \$141,000,000 worth. Annual exports exceed \$40,000,000.

EDUCATION—Canada is a land of free schools in the main, while in the arena of higher education there are three universities and eighty-five colleges. Elementary schools have an enrolment of 2,000,000. "Canada's achievement in its institutions of learning is one of the most striking features of Canadian life."—Lord Bunsford.

ELECTRICAL DEVELOPMENT—Canada has developed only 8 1/2% of her total commercial water power of nearly 30,000,000 h.p. Her water power resources are one of her richest assets, and the high tension transmission of electric energy is one of the most important factors in her recent development. Four hundred and eighty Ontario municipalities are partners in the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission. The projected international St. Lawrence water-power scheme will produce 2,000,000 horse power. Canada's electrical development is over 4,500,000 h.p.

POPULATION—Canada's population is estimated at 9,504,701, over one to the square mile, as against

29 in the United States and 379 in the United Kingdom. The increase during the decade of 1901-11 was 34%, and 23% between 1911-1921.

### CANADA'S FISHERY WEALTH

Canada's sea fisheries are among the greatest in the world, comprising 12,500 miles of indented coastline on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans profitable with edible fish, and also 200,000 square miles of interior fresh waters, or more than half of the fresh water of the globe. The fertility of Canadian waters is indicated by the fact that the entire catch of salmon, lobsters, herring, mackerel and sardines, nearly all the haddock, and many of the cod, hake and pollock landed are taken within ten or twelve miles from shore. Production value has risen from \$6,500,000 to nearly \$50,000,000.

FARM WEALTH—Canada's farm wealth, including value of land, live stock, implements, etc., is valued by the census bureau at nearly \$8,000,000,000. The 1926 grain crop alone yielded a billion bushels, wheat totaling 406,000,000 bushels and oats 104,000,000 bushels. Live stock values exceed \$700,000,000.

FORESTRY—Canada's forests are the main source of its character in the British Empire. Annual production value has reached \$140,000,000 from over 3000 operating plants, found in every province, with exports representing half of this value. Canada now leads the world in newspaper production in her pulp and paper industry.

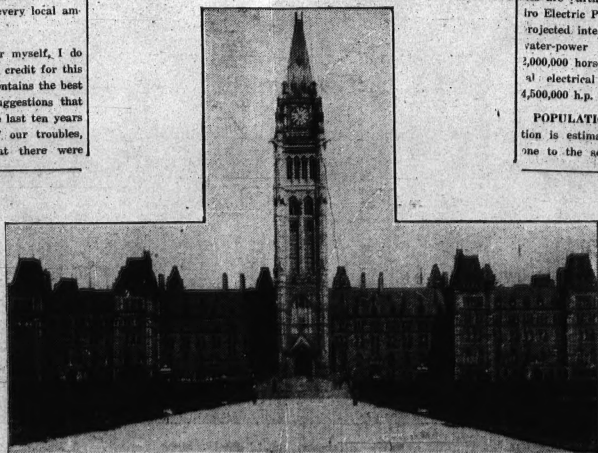
FUR FARMING—Canada has 2268 fur farms, with a value of \$13,000,000 in animals, lands and buildings. The fur fur industry is worth \$16,000,000.

IMMIGRATION—135,984 new arrivals entered Canada in 1926 (48,819 from Britain, 30,944 from U.S.). Over four million came to Canada from 1900 to 1926. The American inflow shows a steady stream year by year. Over fifty nationalities are included in the arrivals of recent years.

INSURANCE—Canada maintains her position as one of the best life insurance countries in the world. 925 exceeding all previous records with \$800,000,000 written, making a total of \$4,159,000,000 in force.

MANUFACTURING—Canada's gross output of manufactured products in 1924 was \$2,695,053,182. The capital invested in 77,000 manufacturing establishments represented three and a half billions, while 432,000 employees indicate the large percentage of the population engaged in the industry. Nearly a thousand branch United States industries have been set up in Canada.

MINING—Canada's annual production reached \$216,000,000 in 1926. Canada produces about 98% of the world's cobalt, 88% of the world's asbestos, 80% of the world's nickel, 9% of the world's silver, 8% of the world's gold and 3% of the world's copper. Sixteen metals and twenty-seven non-metals are mined in Canada. (Continued inside back page)



CANADA'S HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, OTTAWA

# THE BLAIRMORE ENTERPRISE

VOL. XVIII, NO. 26.

THE BLAIRMORE ENTERPRISE, THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1927.

25.00 PER ANNUM

## PRESENTATION TO REV. W. T. YOUNG

As we are going to press, we are handed the following statement for publication in connection with the fund raised for presentation to Rev. W. T. Young upon the eve of his departure from Blairmore. No better evidence of the fact that Mr. Young's work in Blairmore was fully appreciated is desired than that the fund was subscribed to by no less than 245 citizens. We regret that space will not permit our giving the complete list in this issue, but we promise to publish same next week. The statement is as follows:

Collected from mine payroll—\$172.00  
Collected by Town Committee 312.50

Total—\$484.50

Illuminated Address—\$ 25.00

Cheque to Rev. W. T. Young—450.00

Cash to Rev. W. T. Young— 9.50

Total—\$484.50

The committee in charge of presentation to Mr. Young wish to thank all those who so generously helped to make this a success.

Rev. Dr. C. C. McLaurin recently celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his entrance into the ministry of the Baptist church by delivering three sermons in one day in the church where he was first appointed pastor, the South Gower Baptist church.

## JUBILEE FIVE-MILE ROAD RACE

The five-mile road race, one of the features of the big two days' sports, will be run at 5.15 p.m. on July 2nd. The starting point will be the bandstand, opposite the Cosmopolitan hotel. The runners travel east to a point near the steel bridge west of the Sanitorium, then returning over the same route and passing through town, they will run as far west as McLaren's Mill, returning over the same route and finishing at the bandstand.

Spectators and car owners are respectfully requested to give the competitors the right of way. No cars will be allowed to follow the runners, unless authorized, and coaching during the race is strictly prohibited, as this race is being run under the rules of the Alberta Amateur Athletic Association.

The following entries have been received, and the runners will carry the following numbers:

- 1—Gordon Lewis, Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B.
- 2—George Liebergal, Bellevue.
- 3—John Kerr, Jr., Passburg.
- 4—Gunner Lum, Blairmore.
- 5—James McVey, Blairmore.
- 6—Gaston Bazille, Blairmore.
- 7—Neil McDonald, Blairmore.

It costs three thousand dollars per hour to run the Consolidated Smelter at Trail, B.C. The daily output averages 750 tons.

## CITIZENS BID FAREWELL TO REV. W. T. AND MRS. YOUNG

A large number of citizens of the town of Blairmore gathered in the Elks' Hall on Monday evening for the purpose of bidding farewell to Rev. Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Young, who were to leave in the morning by auto for Calgary.

At the appointed time, Mr. J. R. Smith made announcement of the purpose of the meeting and called upon Mayor J. H. Farmer, who on behalf of the citizens read the following illuminated address and presented Mr. and Mrs. Young with a cheque for \$400 as a small token of appreciation of the services rendered by them to the young people of the community, and the community in general, during their sixteen years' residence here.

The following is the address, as read:

"Blairmore, Alberta,  
June 27th, 1927.

"Rev. W. T. Young—

"From time to time there comes to us all, as come there must, some incident, the very nature of which causes each one of us to ponder over the past and to endeavor to fathom the future.

"Your departure from Blairmore is such an event. It involves the severance of your connection with a church which has prospered and gone forward under your leadership. Your work among the young people has been, the outstanding influence for good in our community. Your efforts to promote clean, wholesome sport have brought forth a type of young manhood that has carried our civic banner afar. Your splendid vision and untiring efforts have made possible a musical festival that has become a feature in the Crown's Nest Pass and an abiding honor to its founders.

"We deeply regret the severing of these pleasant relations. We know that in the future, as in the past, you will ally yourself with the forces that work for good in the life of the community to which you belong, and we sincerely hope that both Mrs. Young and yourself may find congenial surroundings and warm friends in your new sphere. We wish you all happiness and God speed.

(Signed)

THE CITIZENS OF BLAIRMORE"

To the above were added a few fitting remarks by the mayor in presenting Mr. Young the envelope containing a cheque.

Mr. Young, on behalf of Mrs. Young and himself, made fitting reply, expressing their regret at severing the very many ties and close relationships attained while here. He assured the gathering that wherever he may be called in the future, fond recollections of Blairmore and friends here would ever remain with him.

The meeting closed with the singing of "For he's a jolly good fellow" and the National Anthem.

BISHOP KIDD, OF CALGARY,  
MAY BE MADE ARCHBISHOP

TORONTO, June 24.—The Evening Telegram says:

"Reports have been current in Roman Catholic ecclesiastical circles for some time that several hierarchical changes are in contemplation by that school of the Roman Cardinals which has supervision over diocesan jurisdictions. Reported changes involved would retire, on his own request, His Grace Archbishop Neil McNeil, of Toronto, his proposed successor being His Grace Archbishop Sinnott, of Winnipeg.

"It is said in authoritative circles that such a transfer would mean the creation of another Canadian archbishop, and that His Lordship Bishop Kidd, of Calgary, or His Lordship Bishop O'Donnell, of Victoria, would succeed Archbishop Sinnott at Winnipeg. Their lordships are both for-

## T. McKEON'S JUBILEE PROGRAMME

Immediately after the parade leaves the central school, the following will take their places on the reviewing stand opposite the Cosmopolitan hotel:

The Mayor and Councilors.

The Chairman and Members of the Blairmore School Board.

The Principal and Vice-Principal of Blairmore School.

The Judges of Parade.

The Clergy.

The Chairman of Jubilee Committee.

Upon the return of the parade, the band will take its place on the bandstand adjoining the reviewing stand and the Children's Choir, under the direction of Mr. Robert Dicken, will take their places standing on the platform erected at the rear of the reviewing stand.

The following programme will then be rendered:

"O Canada"—The Choir.

Remarks—The Mayor.

Reading Message of His Excellency the Governor-General—The Mayor.

Reading Message of the Premier—The Mayor.

"The Maple Leaf"—The Choir.

Remarks—The Chairman.

Extracts from Addresses of the Fathers of Confederation—The Chairman.

Address—Mr. F. O. McKenna.

Address—Mr. B. M. Christophers, M.L.A.

Patriotic Song (selected)—The Choir.

"God Save The King"—The Band.

J. E. GILLIS,  
Chairman Jubilee Committee.

## BOARD CONSIDERS STAFF FOR THE COMING TERM

The regular monthly meeting of the Blairmore Board of School Trustees was held on Friday night last, with Chairman Chappell and members Tompkins, Pinkney, Beebe and McDonald present.

The minutes of previous regular meeting were approved as read and a number of accounts were passed for payment.

Applications were received for re-engagement from a number of members of the teaching staff. Others holding what are known as "continuing contracts," wrote the board to state that they did not consider re-engagement necessary. Most of the staff asked for salary increases.

The board gave due consideration to the various applications, etc., with the following results:

Re-engaged—Miss Arlenson, Miss Pozzi, Miss McVey, Miss Cox, Miss Hyson, Miss McDonald. New teachers—Mrs. Fleming, Miss Lydia Brupetto and Miss Kathleen Tompkins.

Consideration of the application of Miss Crystal, Mr. Muncester and Principal McPherson left over till a meeting to be held on Monday evening next.

Salary increases were awarded the following for the coming year: Miss McVey, Miss Cox, Miss Hyson, Miss McDonald, \$50 each.

At the adjourned meeting of the board on Monday afternoon, it was decided that school should close for the midsummer holidays on Thursday, June the 30th, to re-open on Monday, the 29th of August.

The board will sit as a Court of Revision at the secretary's office on Monday next at 10 a.m.

The case of Nicholas Veregian against the Christian Community of Universal Brotherhood of Alberta was dismissed by Chief Justice Simmonds with costs against the plaintiff.

mer Torontonians, Bishop Kidd having been president of St. Augustine's Seminary and Bishop O'Donnell having been pastor of St. Anne's church for many years."

## TENNIS MATCH

In the first tennis match of the season between the two Blairmore clubs, played June 22nd, the West End Club emerged victorious over the United Church Club, winning ten events out of twelve. The events played and results follow:

Men's Singles—R. Pinkney lost to J. Rae, 6-4, 5-7, 6-8. A. Hnatyshyn beat J. Houbroes, 3-6, 6-2, 6-2. E. McDonald beat A. Decoux, 3-6, 6-4, 6-1. P. Farver beat A. McKay, 6-2, 6-2.

Men's Doubles—R. Pinkney and A. Hnatyshyn beat J. Rae and A. Penman, 7-9, 6-1, 6-3. E. McDonald and J. McPhail beat A. Thierg and A. McKay, 9-7, 6-4. J. McPhail and J. Barnack lost to A. Penman and O. Kelly, 2-6, 4-6.

Ladies' Singles—Mrs. J. Kerr beat Miss A. Penman, 6-2, 6-0. Miss M. Hall beat Miss R. Howe, 6-3, 6-0.

Ladies Doubles—Mrs. J. Kerr and Miss E. Bennett beat Miss A. Penman and Miss H. Smith, 6-3, 6-6, 9-7.

## BLACKIE—PROPHY

The carriage of L. F. J. Buckley, of Michel, B.C., to Miss Kathleen Anne Prophy, of Nain, B.C., was solemnized at St. Anne's Catholic church on Saturday morning, June 25th, by Rev. Father Harrington. The bride was attended by Mrs. (Dr.) McBride, of Michel, while Dr. J. S. Hynes, of Claresholm, supported the groom. Immediately following the ceremony, the young couple left by motor for Spokane and points south as far as Tia Juana. During Dr. Buckley's absence, his practice at Michel and Nain is being looked after by Dr. McBride.

Mrs. George Brown has returned from a several days' visit to Corbin.

Miss M. Hall and Miss B. Wallace beat Miss R. Howe and Miss I. Ka-foury, 6-3, 6-2.

Mixed Doubles—Miss M. Hall and R. Pinkney beat Miss R. Howe and N. Anderson, 3-6, 6-2, 6-3.

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**BLAIRMORE.**  
— for the —  
**DIAMOND JUBILEE  
CELEBRATION**  
and to VISIT OUR STORE at ANYTIME

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NAVY — BROWN — FANCYS

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## Kill Insect Pests!

**Kills Flies-Mosquitoes  
Roaches-Bed Bugs-Fleas**

## PAINTED FIRES

BY NELLIE L. MCCLUNG

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## CHAPTER II.—Continued.

Anna dreamed pleasantly of the golden age of which the street corner leaders told, when there would be leisure and luxury for the workers, and confusion for the capitalists; when railways and street cars and theatres and all the sources of pleasure would be free as air; and tire some, disagreeable drudgery would be gone for ever.

Indeed, for Anna the golden age was already here. Some one would get her breakfast tomorrow morning; someone would "have to make this little string, stringy bed—If you call it a bed. That was something, too. Instead of attending to other people and carrying trays and washing dirty dishes, someone was going to do it for her. Hooraay!

So Anna sat on her narrow bed, a prisoner before the law, but not cast down or despondent. She had her own little painted fire, and she had not yet found out that there was no heat in it.

## CHAPTER III.

Meanwhile, Helmi washed the gold-colored ironstone dishes at the Yale Hotel, made beds and carried trays and learned new words every day. English language in Helmi's hands became a simple thing. She took no account of its idioms. She did not see why the man who brought the bread should not be called the "loaf-er" or why if the cat brought in a milk Mrs. Spencer would mind it. Helmi said in answer to a phone call "Mrs. Spencer is out looking up tea." It was rather bewildering; and how was Helmi to know that the meter man was so close with the electric light, she thought he must be the butcher!

Helmi's outbursts of temper gave Miss Kenny some concern. The first one was directed against Martha Draper, the borrowed English girl who washed dishes, and to whom Helmi was now assistant.

Martha had washed dishes in her own utility way all her life, no one taking notice of her methods. The cook, concerned with roasts and pies and such important things, could not very well humper her maid with the details of dish-washing. Martha always had the dishes ready for the next meal, and that was about all that mattered.

Martha believed in purification by fire as well as by water, so she frequently left the potato pot to burn on the stove until the burning smell caused someone to investigate. Helmi had many times shown her the better way, to which Martha E. Pinkham's Compound she would not listen. Helmi's patient and scornful attention, Helmi

## AVOIDED AN OPERATION

**Mrs. Dayman Gives Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound the Credit**

Colborne, Ontario.—"When I was first married I was very thin and weak. The doctor said I was weak and would never be able to have a family. I suffered all the time and took doctor medicine. Life became a burden, and an operation could help me, but my husband was opposed to that. I had seen Lydia E. Pinkham's medicine advertised, so I told my husband that I thought I would try it. That I might get a little better. Now I have three girls and a boy and have done my work up to confinement. I am now at the College of Life and owe my good health to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I take a bottle when I think I need it."

—Mrs. SUSAN DAYMAN, R. R. No. 8, Colborne, Ontario.

Sold by druggists everywhere. ©

all kinds." Miss Draper, however, could see some sense in going to see the dresses in the shop windows and picking out which one you would get if you had a king's ransom.

Helmi had now been in the hotel four months. She had acquired enough English to take orders in the dining room.

"Will you have 'an or bicon with your heggst?"

"Teach pie, happle pie or table car?"

She often wondered why she was asked to repeat her orders, and why the waiters laughed, but it was all in the day's work to Helmi.

Helmi's great delight was to get out of the city on her Sunday afternoons, where there were no sidewalks, no pavements, no street cars and few people.

One day she determined to walk far enough to leave all the houses behind. Maybe she would find green grass, or a tulip field, or cows grazing in a meadow, or meet a friendly dog who did not know she was a foreigner. She soon reached the place where the sidewalk ended, and felt once more the good soft earth beneath her feet. It was familiar, home-like, her own. It spoke to her in her own language. It was not laughing at her. It showed a seed in it a little plant would come; even if she did not know it. English said it would come just the same, and Helmi's heart grew warm with the thought.

The sky hung low that day, seeming to Helmi like a great glass plate over the earth, like the dome of glass that Mrs. Spencer had in the upper parlor over her seed-wreath. She lay down on a green slope to look into the sky. It was so like the sky at home it made her feel not so far away after all. Even if words were so different, skies and grass and the ground were the same, and soon she would know how to call them: Aunt Lili, like her, had not known a word of English when she came out.

It was lovely to be away where it was quiet and green and all by herself. It did not matter if one could not speak English here; the sky and the grass and the little creek on whose bank she sat knew no English either. A fringed blue siskin growing in the grass peeped shyly at her as she sat about her. She called it, *ku*, its Finnish name and wondered if it had ever heard it here.

(To Be Continued.)

## Nickel Being Largely Used

Long Period of Prosperity Seen for This Canadian Industry

When nickel deposits were discovered in Sudbury, Ont., district back in 1856, the importance of the metal proven and the governments of various nations convinced of its high merits for purposes of armaments, the company faced a long period of prosperity. This was the first phase, and the chief interests of investors today is that up to the end of 1925 some \$7,000,000 had been paid in dividends and the company had built up a net working capital account of \$15,521,000.

The second and much more important phase is the result of the company's invasion of commercial markets, and already production tonnage has attained proportions equal to the best war year. Previously, uses for nickel were comparatively limited, now its uses are becoming more varied. It has been said that the motor car has supplanted the battleship, but this is only a small part of the story, because nickel is being utilized in more than a hundred products. In the factory, shop, laboratory and home.

Unless worms be expelled from the system, no child can be healthy. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is an excellent medicine to destroy worms.

Because of the inequality of their strides lost persons invariably walk in circles; a straight course is impossible to anyone without guiding landmarks.

Helmi lost no opportunity of learning English and counted the day lost if she had not added a few words to her vocabulary. She used the wrap player which came into kitchen on parcels for the purpose of keeping her lists, tearing it into squares and sewing them together with twine. Martha, who after the unpleasant event just recorded became a better dish-washer and a more agreeable companion, taught Helmi to say the words, resulting in her acquiring a cockney accent which the waiters found very amusing.

Helmi's love for the open took her out when her spare days came. One afternoon a week was hers and every second Sunday. Martha would not come with her even if they had been able to get off together, for she said she hated the country and liked to see a bit of life when she got out. At 'ome, she always went to see the Guards change at the palace gates, "but why any one would walk out into the country to watch cows graze" was more than Miss Draper could make out. "Miss Draper generously hastened to add, "It takes

all kinds." Miss Draper, however, could see some sense in going to see the dresses in the shop windows and picking out which one you would get if you had a king's ransom.

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(To Be Continued.)

## WHEN USING WILSON'S FLY PADS

READ DIRECTIONS  
CAPABLY AND  
EFFECTIVELY

Best of all Fly Killers—10c and 25c per packet at all Druggists, Grocers and General Stores.

## Japs High Code of Honor

Although Officially Abandoned is Still a Living Force

The Japanese code of honor is very high and very rigid, and although the system of committing harikari—or seppuku (the honorable death), which means the personal ritual of the abdomen, has been vetoed by law, it still exists in fact, and is expected of those who fall in achievement.

The dramatic suicide of Lieutenant Araki of the Japanese destroyer Hirof, after the sinking of the Imperial Consulate at Nanking, says a writer in the London Daily News, is evidence that the officially-abandoned code of Old Japan is still a living force. Beneath a ruthless efficiency and outward conversion to Western ways, the Isles of the Dragon-Fly remain untouched by Western ideas and moral values.

The vital spirit of the ancient Bushido, the code of the Samurai, which animated the old Samurai caste, still lives in the fighting forces of Japan. That code recognizes but one way of expiation for deadly insult, inextinguishable shame, failure in high duty.

The remedy for these wrongs is Seppuku, the Honorable Death, or more vulgarly, "harikari." Up to 60 years ago Seppuku was officially imposed suicide, and something like 600 deaths annually were caused through the ghastly ceremonial every year. Although Seppuku has been officially abolished, Japanese, steeped in the older tradition, as was this unfortunate officer, still prefer the Kalghly ways of their ancestors to the more prompt and less painful penalties of a court martial.

Lieutenant Araki, deprived by the new regulations of the full formality of the Honorable Death, compromised by a bullet in the back, and by his deed with the full approval of his men.

## Had Strange Appetite

Strich in London Zoo Succumbs to Hard Boiled Diet

Ida, famous ostrich in the London Zoological Gardens, is dead because she swallowed one nail to man.

Post-mortem examination disclosed that the bird was a veritable lost property depository. Among other things, her gizzard contained:

Two women's handkerchiefs, a man's handkerchief, three gloves, three feet of cord, an empty tin spoon, a four-inch nail, an eight-inch nail, a four-inch lead pencil, four half-pennies, two farthings and a French coin, part of celluloid comb, part of a rolled golf necktie, a collar button, bicycle tire valves, a brass winding key for an alarm clock, a dozen short bits of wire, metal staples, screws, small nails and copper rivets, a glove fastener and a piece of wood four inches long.

Wretched from Aashna. Strength of body and vigor of mind are inevitably impaired by the visitations of asthma. Who can live under the cloud of recurring attacks and keep body and mind at their full efficiency? Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy dissipates the cloud by removing the cause. It does relieve. It does restore the sufferer to normal body and mental happiness.

## Learning Defined

Learning is a peculiar compound of memory, imagination, scientific habit, accurate observation, all concentrated through a prolonged period on the analysis of the remains of literature. The result of this sustained mental endeavor is not a book, but a man. It cannot be embodied in print; it consists of the living word.

Automatic Control a Success Automatic train control, under which a train in a danger zone is brought to a stop independent of human hands, has proved so successful that the Pennsylvania Railroad is installing it on an eighteen-mile stretch in Ohio. The road has appropriated \$3,000,000 to extend it through the Pittsburgh region.

Minnard's Liniment for warts and Pimples.

The Corinth Canal was started by Nero about 2,000 years ago. The project was abandoned and finally completed in 1826.

## May Decipher Strange Language

Professor is Working on Key to Baffling Characters

The key to the baffling characters of a strange half-Semite half-Egyptian language which described nearly 2,500 years ago and which scholars have never been able to decipher may rest today with Prof. Kirsopp Lake, head of the Harvard-Michigan expedition to Mt. Sinai, Arabia.

A term message from Prof. Lake to The Boston Herald reports have found fragments of the mysterious "Sinaitic inscriptions," which Harvard University authorities said might throw on entirely new light on Moses and biblical history.

The Sinaitic inscriptions were first found on the mountain where Moses received the tablets of the law but have never been satisfactorily read although authorities never have ceased to seek their solution.

If Prof. Lake's "fragments" refer to the existing gaps it was possible, archaeologists here said, that they might not only remake history but reveal a new origin of modern languages.

The inscriptions were discovered in 1914 during the excavation of the temple of the Egyptian god, Hathor, on the side of Mount Sinai. They were carved on stone tablets and images unearthed among ruins of the temple and were in a language never before encountered by excavators, according to Dr. Henry Pfeiffer, Ph.D., instructor in Semitic languages at Harvard.

The characters, he said were strangely allied to Egyptian hieroglyphs, but the latter Semitic alphabet, yet were not identical with either.

## Queer Ways of Paying Rent

Tenant of Scotch Estate Pays with Basket of Snags

On the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo the King receives from the Duke of Wellington a small banner. By this annual presentation the Duke holds the estate of Stratfieldsay, which the duke inherited from his great ancestor by Parliament.

The Duke of Marlborough, on the anniversary of the Battle of Blenheim forwards to Windsor a miniature suit of armor decorated with the ducal arms. He also holds Woodstock in fee for the monarch and the nation.

The tenant of the Foulis estates in Scotland is supposed to pay for his lands with a basketful of money. Luckily, his basket are close by his Nova, where once often lies in deep crevices all the year round. Consequently this peculiar rent can be paid at almost any time in the year.

At one time it might have been difficult for the tenants of Crendon, in Bucks, to raise his rent, which consisted of a garland of roses. The modern gardener, however, can guarantee roses well-nigh all the year round.

## Buoy Makes Long Trip

Drifted From Canadian Coast to Scotland in Two Years

A buoy belonging to the Canadian Government which broke away from its official duties on the Canadian coast two years ago and had since been lost to view has been found in the Firth of Clyde and has been claimed by the Government at Ottawa. Despite its long and slow voyage across the Atlantic the drifting buoy's light was still functioning when the wanderer was found. It is being towed to Port Glasgow, where it will be overhauled.

## Shorten Winter Mail Trips

Mails going in from Peace River Crossing, Alta., to Fort Vermilion will have the time for the round trip shortened by six days next winter after certain cut-offs have been made along the river between the Crossing and Carleton Place, according to Louis Bourassa, famous northern mail man. The round trip now takes 28 days. In the winter he travels along the river with five teams stationed at strategic points along the river. Owing to the windings of the river, he will cut an overland trail for part of the distance, helping thereby to cut the time to 22 days.

Conscience troubled Her Customs officer McDonald at Newgate has received a letter from a lady living in a Saskatchewan village enclosing 50 cents with the explanation that last summer she failed to declare a cheap new dress she had purchased across the line. As she was a Christian and wanted to do what was right, she enclosed the money as duty.

In the British navy, 50 per cent. of the sailors make their own clothes. Ready-made suits are not popular with them.

The charity of a lot of people should be charged up to publicity.

Keep Minard's Liniment near at hand.

## CANCER

Great Success of  
Cantonium Treatment

A well known London surgeon and distinguished authority on Cancer has created world-wide interest in the use of Cantonium. Cancer is due to a deficiency of potassium in the body, which causes the cells to break down and become malignant. In this case, the only way to cure is by restoring the body to its normal state.

The Real Cause of Cancer

A remarkable book has been recently written, which explains the cause of cancer in simple and convincing language. It is the only book which explains the cause of cancer in simple and convincing language. It is the only book which explains the cause of cancer in simple and convincing language.

The following is a list of the contents of the book: 1. The Limitations of Surgery; 2. What Cancer is; 3. Why the BODY is not cured by the removal of the tumor; 4. The Cause of Cancer; 5. The Cause of Cancer; 6. The Cause of Cancer; 7. The Cause of Cancer; 8. The Cause of Cancer; 9. The Cause of Cancer; 10. The Cause of Cancer; 11. The Cause of Cancer; 12. The Cause of Cancer; 13. The Cause of Cancer; 14. The Cause of Cancer; 15. The Cause of Cancer; 16. The Cause of Cancer; 17. The Cause of Cancer; 18. The Cause of Cancer; 19. The Cause of Cancer; 20. The Cause of Cancer; 21. The Cause of Cancer; 22. The Cause of Cancer; 23. The Cause of Cancer; 24. The Cause of Cancer; 25. The Cause of Cancer; 26. The Cause of Cancer; 27. The Cause of Cancer; 28. The Cause of Cancer; 29. The Cause of Cancer; 30. The Cause of Cancer; 31. The Cause of Cancer; 32. The Cause of Cancer; 33. The Cause of Cancer; 34. The Cause of Cancer; 35. The Cause of Cancer; 36. The Cause of Cancer; 37. 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## THE BLAIRMORE ENTERPRISE

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W. J. BARTLETT, PUBLISHER

Blairmore, Alta., Thurs., June 30, 1927

GOVERNOR GENERALS  
SINCE CONFEDERATION

Since Confederation thirteen governor-generals have represented the Crown in Canada. While under responsible government the governor-general has not real power, it is doubtful if any important legislation is initiated without consultation with the representative of the Crown.

On July 1st, 1867, Lord Monck announced his appointment as governor-general. He had taken a deep interest in the Confederation movement, and was of material help to the framers of the British North America Act.

Lord Lisgar took office on February 2nd, 1869. The main events during his regime were the Red River rebellion (1869-1870), the transference of Rupert's Land and the North West Territories to Canada and the conclusion of the Treaty of Washington.

Under Lord Lisgar, British Columbia joined Confederation. The Earl of Dufferin succeeded Lord Lisgar in 1872. Prince Edward Island entered Confederation, the Intercolonial railway was opened from Halifax to Quebec, and the Royal Military College of Canada was established. British Columbia became greatly incensed. Dufferin visited the province in 1876 and by his tact calmed the troubled waters.

The Marquis of Lorne followed the Earl of Dufferin in 1878. Under his rule the National Policy was adopted, the first sod of the Canadian Pacific railway was turned, the North West organized into provisional districts, and the Royal Society of Canada was founded.

In 1883 the Marquis of Lansdowne became governor-general. While he was in Canada, the second Reil rebellion took place, the C.P.R. was completed and the Imperial government empowered the Dominion to negotiate its own treaties with foreign countries.

Lord Stanley became governor-general in 1888. He witnessed the controversy over the Manitoba school question. During his regime it was

## decided to submit the Behning Sea A VERY NEIGHBORLY OPINION

The Earl of Aberdeen succeeded Lord Stanley in 1893. The main occurrences of his term of office were the Colonial conference at Ottawa, the election of Sir Wilfrid Laurier as prime minister of Canada, the meeting of the Behning sea seal commission at Victoria and Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee.

Many important events took place while the Earl of Minto, who became a foreign trade of almost two and a half billions; of less unemployment than for many years; of an operating profit for her national railways; of a reduction of budgets and taxation that equals our own post-war record. But wealth and prosperity are natural in a country of vast resources, and energetic population. We have them, too. But we have some possessions and assets which our North American sister is justified in holding up before envious eyes.

Our "little" neighbor, as we condescendingly think of her, presents certain object lessons of ingratitude, orderliness, tolerance and government common sense which we might well heed. Americans are prone, whenever observers point to some glaring defect of our national life, to say: "Oh, that is a heritage of the lawless, individualistic frontier;" or "Oh, that is because our population is heterogeneous and ill-fused;" or "Oh, that is natural in a young, fast-growing country." But Canada is more a land of the frontier than the United States; its population is as varied and the proportion of British stock is the same—55 per cent; while it is as young and as fast-growing as we. Whereas we are lawless, Canadians have a record for law observance that approaches England's or Scandinavia's. Whereas we have grave and almost constant public corruption, Canada has little. Whereas our religious and racial intolerance takes violent forms, in Canada it is but moderately felt.

By their aloofness from party, by a knowledge of men and affairs gained in the old world surroundings, the influence of all these distinguished rulers has undoubtedly been most salutary.

Two boys bathing in Seven Persons creek on Friday last had the shock of their lives when in diving they brought up a well-preserved human skull. It was filled with mud and sand, and when brought to the city police station and cleaned, found to have the teeth in splendid condition.

Dr. Boyd, who curiously examined it, was of the opinion that it was that of a man about 30 years of age. The skull has been sent to Edmonton for examination.

## (From The New York World)

As Canada celebrates her Jubilee of Confederation (1867-1927) this spring and summer, it is not merely a national achievement to which she can most proudly invite the world's attention. To be sure, those achievements are impressive. Her sixtieth birthday finds the Dominion able to boast of a population of 10,000,000.

The third annual carnival of the Blairmore Lodge of Elks opens at the arena tonight and it is expected the carnival will go over with a real bang.

A splendid line of interesting and exciting matter has been arranged. All you have to do is come and enjoy yourself and help swell the Elks' community funds.

To fight the programme will start at 7 o'clock; tomorrow and Saturday nights at the same hour.

The dancing floor has been placed in first-class condition for those who desire to follow the "terpichorean." Booths will be operated for the disposal of blankets, dolls, cushions, silk parasols, chappie coats, hams, hams, novelties, dishes, bath robes, auto rugs, Aunt Sally, etc. Also coconut shies, Royle's jingle board and refreshments.

The programmes promise to be bigger, better and funnier than ever. This is the only occasion in the whole year when the people of the community are expected to fall in line with one purpose and turn of mind, to help themselves by helping the community by supporting the Biggest Proposition on Earth—the Elks' Benevolent enterprise.

Since the organization of the Elks' lodge in Blairmore, thousands of dollars have been spent and every individual in the community has in some way or other shared in the benefits. Let the good work go on. Your assistance is needed and your interest and patronage will be immensely appreciated.

## ELKS' CARNIVAL TONIGHT

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COLEMAN PAPER TO  
AGAIN CHANGE HANDS

As we go to press we learn that the C-eman Journal is once more to fall into new hands, this time being taken over by H. T. Halliwell, of Weyburn, Saskatchewan. A man of twenty-four years' experience in the newspaper game.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Redick came down from Trail by Saturday night's train, to spend a week or so here with the latter's mother, Mrs. H. Gleason.

bodlery: Wh'le religious and racial tolerance in Canada leaves something to be desired, as the recurrent bilingual controversy shows, it is manifestly far better established than with us. Canada did not hesitate to intrust her government to the Catholic Sir Wilfrid Laurier for fifteen years, a longer continuous term than any other prime minister has served. Such an organization as the Ku Klux can gain no foothold on Canadian soil; such American institutions as the race riot and the lynching cannot exist in the Canadian atmosphere.

Finally, Canada presents a broad object lesson to her neighbor in a different kind of tolerance—the tolerance which avoids mass hysteria and the tyranny of a temporary majority. It would be hard to point to a more striking contrast between the right and wrong methods of democracy than is presented by the Canadian and American treatment of prohibition. In the United States, all local and state liberty on the question is dead. Communities of many millions are in open rebellion against the law; in whole sections the majority would like to repeal it; yet the great and supposedly intelligent American democracy has locked itself into a strait-jacket. A tiny minority can hold the key and keep us locked there for decades. In Canada full freedom for experiment remains. Each province can adjust the law to its own needs and tastes, and the last few years have shown a wise progress in the search for the most efficient controls.

Americans are seldom accused of a lack of self-complacency. It is well to be reminded that just across an imaginary line to the north lies a people of the same speech, the same traditions, the same conditions of life, who do rather better with some of their national problems than we do.

Tim Murphy is opening up a barber shop in the Yellow Pennant Taxi office. Tim has taken special courses in ladies' haircutting during the last couple of years and should do well in this line. He will be open for business this afternoon.

We didn't know till this week that George Brown was one of the fathers of confederation.

Glimpses of the past: Forty years ago, our fellow townsman, Mr. T. Ede, came out from Winnipeg to join the legal fraternity of Calgary.

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- 1924 Ford Touring — \$75 handles balance 12 months
- 1926 Chevrolet Coach — \$250 handles balance 12 months

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YOU CAN IDENTIFY GOOD BEER BY THE  
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IS ALWAYS GOOD

BIG HORN BREWING CO. LIMITED

This Advt. not inserted by the Alberta Liquor Control Board or the Govt. of the Province of Alberta.

ALBERTA — THE  
SUNSHINE PROVINCE(By Frank Yeigh, author of  
"Through the Heart of Canada")

Alberta is the great ranching province of Canada, hugging the foothills of the Rocky Mountains and spreading itself over an area twice that of Great Britain and as large as that of France. It has been said by a facetious observer, to be bounded on the west by the mountains, on the south by the United States, on the east by circumstances and on the north by climate, but a boundary line more definite than that of circumstances or climate marks the limit of this great western corner of Canada. For seven hundred miles, it reaches from the United States border to the heart of the Peace River country. Within this area are one hundred and sixty-two million acres, of which one hundred and twenty millions are claimed to be arable. And when it is remembered that of this one hundred and twenty million acres farm only a few million acres are under cultivation, the possibilities of Alberta, from a farming and stock-raising point of view, are seen to be overwhelming in their immensity.

This manner of Canada's federated family, which was only admitted in 1905, and is therefore one of its youngest members, is marked by many characteristics peculiarly its own. It is, in reality, three provinces in one, with an eastern, central and western division, with a total area larger than Germany or France. Less than 15 per cent of its tillable area of over 70,000,000 acres is under cultivation while it is rich beyond computation in natural resources. It is known, for instance, as Canada's Coal Bin, containing 14 per cent of the coal deposits of the entire Dominion. It also leads all its sister provinces in the production of oil, petroleum and natural gas, while other minerals, metallic and non-metallic, are much in evidence.

This new province of the Dominion boasts of two thriving civic centres in Calgary and Edmonton, the commercial and legislative capitals, respectively. Calgary dates its beginnings from a comparatively recent time. Where once stood the cabin home of old Sam Livingston, mountaineer, explorer and wanderer, a prosperous city now borders the banks of the Bow River, with no commercial rival within hundreds of miles, drawing trade from a wide agricultural area, occupying a position in the heart of the ranching country and situated at the gateway of the Rockies, Calgary is assuring of its future. Glimpses of the varied and picturesque life of the plains and foothills are afforded in this lively western metropolis. Stray groups of Indians parade the streets, gay in blankets and gowns of the primary hues, the men proud of their long black braided hair, the women proud of the copper-tinted papouses strapped to their backs. But the white man predominates, as does his civilization. Cosmopolitan are the throngs that crowd the station platforms and the wide streets. Along with types of almost every racial family of Europe—Slavonic, Teutonic, Latin—are the men of English speech, many of whom have migrated across the borders from the United States, and the men of English speech are the rulers. In no Canadian centre may be seen a more virile representation of humanity, and in no other city of its size are finer churches and schools, shops and homes. Calgary is essentially of the twentieth century, seized of its spirit, impregnated with its optimism, and marked by its bigness of plans, not so much for the distant future as for tomorrow.

Two hundred miles due north, toward the upper end of the province, is Edmonton, perched on the edge of the high banks of the Saskatchewan. Ever since the first railway train rumbled into its borders a few years ago, Edmonton has felt its importance more surely and with every reason. It is no insignificant moment in the history of a town when the isolation of a generation is ended and it is linked with the outside world. It is interesting to hear an old timer (though he may be only a few years' resident) tell the story of Edmonton. The new timer is the one who arrived yesterday. The old timer will assert that Edmonton is the real centre of the west, instead of its being the farthest outpost; that it is the half-way house between Winnipeg and the Mackenzie River and the gateway to a thousand miles of Canada straight north. He will describe it as the Mecca towards which all the great transcontinental railways are hurrying their main lines as fast as the rails can be laid, and bridges flung across the Battle and the Saskatchewan—a part of the Dominion north which both winter and spring wheat, the best of every other kind of grain is grown, and the choicest of live stock raised. It is the entrepot of the northwestern fur trade, the centre of a rich coal-bearing area, and an important station on the Canadian National line through the Yellowhead Pass to the Pacific.

Changes are taking place in these western cities with startling rapidity. The earth trails of Edmonton that long knew only the tread of the horse and the creak of the Red River cart, now know the warning cry of the automobile and the clang of the electric car. What was not so long ago an outpost of the empire is now an impost of Canada. Handsome new legislative buildings of Alberta have been erected in Edmonton, and a state provincial university has been started in the neighboring town of Strathcona.

Alberta believes in itself, and with much justification. The story of its expansion from small beginnings, duplicate that of its sister prairie provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Its premier, Mr. Brownlee, has said: "The people of Alberta confess considerable pride in its progress made during the twenty-one years of our provincial life and we face the future with confidence."

The discovery and development of the rich and varied natural resources of the province assures this confident future. Indications are increasing of the wide range of oil and gas resources as discovered in the Wainwright field, the Turner Valley and other sections of country, in fact, Alberta already leads in natural gas production as she does in coal.

The growth during the twenty-one year period, between 1905, when it entered Confederation, and 1926, make illuminating reading. Field crop production has increased from \$20,000,000 to over \$200,000,000, the crop area from 616,000 acres to between 9,000,000 and 10,000,000 acres, out of 72,000,000 acres tillable. Wheat production alone has risen from 3,000,000 bushels to 120,000,000 bushels, butter from 1,000,000 pounds to 20,000,000 pounds, coal from 800,000 tons to over 6,000,000 tons, industrial plants from 100 to 750 with a production of \$65,000,000, while the railway mileage has increased to 5000. The population shows a similar ratio of increase from 200,000 to over 600,000.

It must not be forgotten that Alberta is a mountain as well as a prairie province. Thousands of square miles of Alpine area along the eastern slopes of the Rockies form part of the province and includes the world's largest government reservation in Jasper national park of 4400 square miles, in the region penetrated by the Canadian National railway, while the Rocky Mountains park of 2751 square miles takes in the wonderworld of Banff and its surroundings. Farther south, Waterton Lakes park opens up a new region of rare natural beauty, while, farther north, the famous Buffalo park near Wainwright holds over 8000 buffalo as well as many other wild animal types.

Another realm of promise has emerged during recent years in the Peace River district of Alberta. With its marvelous productive ability, its thousands of virgin acres, its cheap land, is destined to become the great immigration magnet of western Canada. The world's championship for wheat and oats, 1926, was won by a Peace River settler, Herman Trelle, of Wembley.

DANIEL JAMES MCKAY  
LAID TO REST HERE

The remains of the late Daniel James McKay, who died suddenly at Barons, Alberta, on Thursday last, following an attack of heart failure, were brought to Blairmore on Saturday morning's train.

Funeral service was held at the Ferguson Undertaking Parlor, Rev. W. T. Young officiating, and the remains were laid to rest in the Union cemetery on Sunday afternoon.

Deceased was a member of Barons I.O.O.F. lodge, and local members and Rebekahs attended the funeral services and administered the last rites of the I.O.O.F. at the graveside. Three carloads of members of Barons lodge and friends arrived on Sunday at noon for the ceremonies here.

Mr. McKay was fairly well known here, having visited Blairmore on several occasions as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel McKay, and Mrs. Spurgeon McKay, his sister-in-law.

He was but forty-eight years of age and a native of Nova Scotia. He was also very well known in Lethbridge, where at one time he was a worker in the shops of the old A. R. and I. in the early eighties. He was known as "Jimmy" McKay, to distinguish him from his uncle, Daniel J., who was a conductor on the old A. R. and I. train that ran between Lethbridge and Dunmore Junction. His brother, Spurgeon McKay, was killed at the front in the great war.

Floral offerings included the following: From Barons—Neighbors, Associates, Comrades, Barons I.O.O.F. Lodge, Friends at Barons, Citizens of Barons. Blairmore—Sam, Roberts and Betty; Margaret McKay, Alex., Alfred and Thomas; Uncle and Aunt, D. R. and Jane McKay, Sam Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. J. McPhail, Crowview Rebekah Lodge No. 66, Blairmore Lodge No. 68, I.O.O.F.

[Lethbridge Herald please copy.]

## CARD OF THANKS.

Mr. and Mrs. D. R. McKay and family desire to express their thanks to the local Lodge of Oddfellows and Rebekahs for assistance rendered in connection with the burial of Daniel James McKay, and to citizens generally for expressions of sympathy.

Rev. W. T. and Mrs. Young have taken up residence in the Cushing Memorial manse at 1338 Eighth Avenue East, Calgary.

Some of the largest wheat yields in all Canada during 1926 are to be credited to this rich corner of the big Dominion and when increased transportation facilities are provided, which are already under discussion, the Peace River area will play a prominent part in the Alberta-to-be.

## THE UNION JACK

(By Nicky Christophers, Grade V., Blairmore Public Schools)  
This flag is for our country and motherland so dear,  
For it has love devotion, and fight without a fear;  
It has flown o'er our Dominion, so very fair and wide,  
And it shall fly forevermore, with true Canadian pride.

Other men have held it high,  
Now, 'tis our turn the flag to fly.  
Remember this Dominion Day,  
"We love our flag," we all should say.

JUBILEE CELEBRATION OPENS  
HERE TOMORROW FORENOON

The biggest celebration in the history of the Crow's Nest Pass will open at 10 o'clock sharp, when all instruments of noise available will be used to herald the Sixtieth Anniversary of Canadian Confederation.

Children and adults will congregate at the school grounds, where immediately after 10 o'clock the children will be presented with flags, etc., by the local Elks. Forming in procession, headed by the West Canadian Bellevue Band, the children, adults, floats, lorries, decorated cars, etc., will proceed by way of State Street and Twelfth Avenue to Victoria Street, then west to Lillie Avenue and State Street West, back Victoria Street to the big arch and bandstand, where, following the presentation of jubilee medals to the children, the gathering will be addressed by Mayor Farmer and others and then dispersed.

In the afternoon, and again during the afternoon of Saturday, sports will be carried on at the athletic grounds, under the auspices of the Blairmore Branch of the Canadian Legion, B.E.S.L.

On Friday evening, after sunset, fireworks and pyrotechnic display at the sports grounds will be the big attraction, after which you may repair to the arena for the Elks' Carnival.

Judges for the parade will be: P. M. Christophers, M.L.A., Blairmore; Ms. Fred Utley, Bellevue, and Rev. A. D. Currie, Coleman.

## ST. ANNE'S CHURCH

The National Committee for the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation has requested and suggested certain religious services on Sunday, July 3rd. Mr. Jean Pessy, one of the secretaries of the National Committee, informed the Catholic hierarchy of Canada, and the bishops throughout their diocese have requested every priest on that morning to offer the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass in Thanksgiving to God for the blessings He has bestowed on the Canadian people for the past sixty years.

The people are requested to join with the celebrant in offering thanks to God, and as the National Committee suggests, in asking for a continuance of peace, happiness and prosperity.

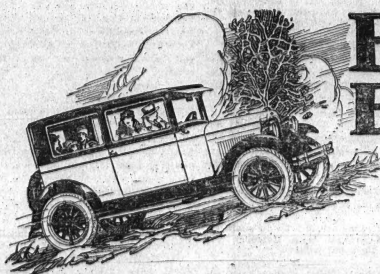
The Mass of Thanksgiving will take place in St. Anne's church, Blairmore, Sunday, July 3rd, at 10:30 a.m., followed by Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament.

Mrs. Craig and Mrs. W. W. Scott motored to Calgary on Saturday, returning Sunday.

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SINCE the War, the Red Cross has disbursed over Seven Million Dollars for the Soldiers, Women, Children and Frontier Families of Canada.  
About half of this has been spent for disabled soldiers — half in the other services of the Society about which you have been told. The Treasury is almost empty.  
**\$1,000,000 Needed Now for Red Cross Work**  
The Red Cross brings cheer to our disabled warriors and their families. It stimulates the children of Canada to healthy living and good citizenship. It relieves suffering, and brings skilled attention to Canada's frontier districts remote from other aid. Its work is indispensable.  
It now appeals to YOU, as a patriotic and humane Canadian citizen, to contribute generously to its need for funds.  
Nation-Wide Appeal  
**Canadian Red Cross Society**  
Send Contributions to:  
Alberta Division, Canadian Red Cross Society,  
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Its purity, smoothness and fragrance, combined with antiseptic and prophylactic properties, which help to overcome disagreeable odours, make it an essential toilet requisite.

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## Ottawa Should Co-Operate

The Manitoba Court of Appeal has declared ultra vires the Manitoba Sale of Shares Act and the Municipal and Public Utilities Board, insofar as these enactments purport in any way to control the sale of shares in that Province of a Company incorporated under a Dominion charter. This decision follows one by the Supreme Court of Canada which in effect decided that when there is a conflict of authority between Provincial and Dominion legislation, the latter prevails.

In other words, all that is necessary for stock promoters to do in order to get around the measures set up by the Provinces to protect their people from being victimized by unscrupulous promoters of doubtful stocks is for them to secure incorporation at Ottawa. Inasmuch as the Ottawa Government has provided no proper check upon the stock selling operations of Dominion incorporated companies, it means that they may do pretty much as they please.

In view of these judgments, and the failure as yet of the Ottawa Government to take action as has been repeatedly urged by the Provinces, it is gratifying to note that Western Provincial Governments are again recommending that this whole subject be placed on the agenda for the Conference to be held at Ottawa this Fall between representatives of the Dominion and the several Provincial Governments. Ottawa is being asked to supplement the legislation of the Provinces by the enactment of legislation regulating the sale of shares and securities of Dominion companies.

The Ottawa Government should be just as keen to protect all the people of Canada as the Governments of the Provinces are to protect their citizens, and it is beyond the comprehension of the average citizen to understand why the Dominion has so consistently refused to do so.

In this year of Canada's Diamond Jubilee the people of Canada are being urged to forget all sectional differences and to emulate the Fathers of Confederation in working unitedly to build up and strengthen the Dominion as a national unit. Any causes of friction between the Federal Government and the Province is a source of national weakness, making for disunion. If any Province feels that Ottawa is not fully according their efforts on behalf of their people, the result is to weaken Confederation and that devotion and loyalty to Canada which is so necessary.

In his Dominion Day message to the people of Canada, His Excellency the Governor-General says: "When first I landed on these shores as His Majesty's personal representative, in the first speech I made, I informed my hearers that I should take co-operation as my watchword during my life in this Dominion. That word is the message I give to the people of Canada today. I ask one and all, whatever their origin or race, heartily to co-operate with a common understanding and purpose in that pertains to the well-being of all: proud of and loyal to their citizenship of a great and growing nation."

Canada could hardly have a better national watchword, and in this matter of regulation of the sale of shares and securities of Dominion companies, it is high time the Ottawa Government reversed its attitude, and instead of denying the very responsible nature of the Provinces, proceeded to wholeheartedly co-operate with them in the common interests of all. The Provinces are not asking the Dominion to abdicate any of its powers, but to exercise them in full co-operation with the Provinces, rather than, by neglect, leaving the Provinces at the mercy of all and sundry who, in order to get around legitimate Provincial laws, obtain Dominion incorporation and then defy the Provinces.

This is not co-operation on the part of the Dominion Government. It is not an attitude that tends to create loyalty to Confederation. Persisted in, it will weaken the national tie. Legitimate companies and promoters do not seek to evade Provincial control in this way; it is the doubtful stock-selling proposition and the dishonest promoter who is being assisted because of Ottawa's refusal to join hands with the Provinces in the protection of all the people.

It is to be hoped that the authorities at Ottawa will catch the true spirit of the Diamond Jubilee, put their house in order in this matter, and co-operate with the Provinces.

## Artificial Cotton Feasible

Another Useful Product Can Be Made From Wood Pulp

Now that Canadians have become quite accustomed to their rayon silk hosiery and underwear, it is time chemistry furnished another startling example of the multiplicity of useful products which can be made from wood pulp. This time it is to be artificial cotton. If the prediction of Dr. Harold Hilbert of McGill University comes true. Speaking at the Chemistry Convention recently he said: "One method by which we can extend the usefulness of our pulp is by substituting it in Canada for cotton in all its forms. This is being attempted by the chemists of the Dominion today and it is feasible. The successful substitutes of wood pulp for cotton would benefit Canada in many ways."

## American Settlers Coming

Seven Illinois farm prospects passed through Winnipeg the other day on their way to North Saskatchewan and Alberta, looking for likely districts to settle in. They came from Chicago with C. J. Broughton, Canadian Government agent at Chicago, and left with him on the Trans-Canada Limited. Large motor parties of farmers are due in Western Canada this summer, according to Mr. Broughton.

## Asthma.

Spread Minard's on brown paper and apply to the throat. Also inhale. Quick relief assured.



W. N. U. 1867

## To Study Aborigines

Expedition To Explore Central Australia for This Purpose

An expedition organized by the national research council of Australia and the University of Sydney and aided by the Rockefeller Foundation will shortly enter the little explored areas of central Australia in an effort to study its nomadic aborigine inhabitants wherever unaffected by contact with European civilization. This will be the first of a series of explorations into the interior of Australia. The plans also include a survey of the islands of Papua, New Guinea and other mandated territories of the Commonwealth.

The party will attempt to determine the biological and cultural characteristics of these primitive people who live in small huts in communities of 100 or less and use as food the animals and herbs and roots growing on hand. When the supply is exhausted they abandon their settlement and move on to another place where the possibilities are better.

## Growth of Calgary

Calgary's population is estimated at 51,890 by the 1927 Henderson City Directory, a copy of which has been received at the Herald office. The directories census for 1927 shows an increase of 2,900 over that of 1925. The Dominion census of 1926 gives the population of Calgary as 65,513.

A correspondent notes a man in Chicago ran over a girl while driving to a hall where he was to give a lecture on "Public Safety" and suggests that he begin his address with the Judge with: "Unaccustomed as I am to public speaking..."

"What do you think of Brown?" "He's one of those people who put you on your back and beat you over the head and hit you in the eye behind your back."—Answers.

## Will Discuss World Population

Experts Going into Subject at Geneva Conference This Summer  
Has the world too many people, and if so, what is to be done about it?

This question will be considered at a World Population Conference at Geneva from Aug. 31 to Sept. 3. It is the first conference of its kind ever to be held and will bring to together biological, geological and statistical authorities who have gone far into the study of the population problem, but who have never assembled at a common meeting table to exchange their views and co-ordinate their knowledge.

An advance notice issued by the Advisory Council says: "The question of population growth holds possibilities of menace to the future of civilization, and yet the world population problem is one of the few great issues of today which have not been the subject of concerted international action."

## Joint Soreness Subdued, Swellings Quickly Reduced

Wonderful Results From Rubbing the  
Sore Parts With

## NERVILINE

"My testimony should convince any one that 'Nerviline' is a splendid preparation to use on swollen joints. Rheumatism left me badly crippled," writes Anna F. Fleury, from Kingston. "I went to McKays Drug Store, and they recommended Nerviline, which restored me completely." For Rheumatic pains (Lumbago, Sciatica), you will get lasting satisfaction from a 25c bottle of Nerviline. Sold everywhere.

## To Destroy Icebergs

Montreal Professor to Study Methods

Dr. Howard Barnes, professor of physics at McGill University, international authority on ice, is now preparing for another trip to Newfoundland to continue his research in the problems of iceberg destruction. He expects to leave with his party in two weeks and will spend several months continuing his work studying particularly the effects of thermite in cracking the icebergs and so making way for weathering effects which lead to their speedy destruction.

This will be the eighth iceberg expedition that Dr. Barnes has organized since 1910. He will be able to take up the work where he left off last summer and expected that the expedition this year will bear particularly fruitful results.

While experienced mariners know when their children are troubled with worms and lose no time in applying Miller's Worm Powders, a more effective verminicide is available in clearing the system of worms and restoring those healthy conditions. Without which the child is not comfortable for the child, or hope of robust growth. It is a most trustworthy worm exterminator.

## Pleads For Wider Education

University Leaders Should Tackle Problems of Nations Says

Currie  
Sir Arthur Currie, president of the National Conference of Canadian Universities, pleads for a wider field of education. He believes that university leaders should tackle the vital problems of the nations. The experiments, he says, would recent interference, but they would likely accept the consultative services of the conference.

Sir Arthur touches on a vital question in education. It is, in short, a question which affects the very life of the future university. It is a problem of bridging the gap between the academic and the practical.

For Catarrh—It is one of the chief recommendations of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil that it can be used internally with as much success as it can outwardly. Sufferers from catarrh will find that the Oil when used according to directions will give prompt relief. Many sufferers from this ailment have found relief in the Oil and have sent testimonials.

Australia Would Extend Trade  
W. Cattanach is visiting Canada at the request of Premier Bruce, of Australia, and in addressing the Board of Trade at Toronto, he said his object was to secure a larger market for Canada for Australian dried and canned fruit and for Australian products generally. He figured that the treaty between the two countries signed a couple of years ago should be reflected more in larger trade between the two countries.

Soft corners are difficult to eradicate, but Holloway's Cora Remover will draw them out painlessly.

Teacher: "What excuse have you for being so late?"  
Johnny (breathless): "I ran so fast, teacher, that I—didn't have time to think one up."

If sometimes the tea you are using does not taste as good as it used to—just use what kind of a package it is in. If it is in a paper that is probably the reason. No chances taken with Red Rose. It is packed in clean, bright Aluminum.

## Purchased Historic Vase

Toronto Man Acquires Huge Porcelain

The last chapter of a long and romantic history concerning a vase, smashed by Napoleon in a fit of rage, has come with the purchase of the huge porcelain by Robert C. Roy, Toronto. The historic vase was purchased in New York, April 30, at an auction to satisfy a judgment of \$1200 alleged to be due to Miss Margaret Conway by Dr. Martha Huxon. Miss Conway was a nurse and sued the doctor for the money.

Dr. Huxon valued the vase at \$150,000 and had actually rejected an offer of \$20,000 for it. She tried to forestall the sale of the vase, claiming proceedings relating to the vase was illegal, but was too late, and the vase was sold. The vase was made at the Royal Porcelain of Capo di Monte, near Naples, and was perhaps made under the supervision of King Ferdinand IV. of Naples.

The vase, because the property of the Russian Empress, while terms of peace between France and Austria were being settled with Napoleon, the famous French general, whose star was then in the ascendant, became a prize. "You refuse to accept my ultimatum," was declared—I shall shatter your empire as I shatter this potsherd," and according to report, he dashed the great porcelain vase to the fireplace.

In 1857 Joseph Bonaparte presented the vase to Adam David Logan, a friend who was about to marry a New York society woman. The vase was in turn passed to Dr. Huxon 30 years later, and then disposed of as menial property by the French Government and \$2,200. The French Government and two famous United States collectors have already opened negotiations with a view to securing the historic porcelain.

## Attractive Exhibit

For Poultry Congress

Japan May Send Most Beautiful Fowl in World

The most beautiful and spectacular breed of domestic fowl in the world—the long-tailed Yokohama—will be on exhibition at the World's Poultry Congress if negotiations instituted by Mr. N. Matsunaga, Consul-General for Japan in Canada, are brought to a close. Mr. Matsunaga has taken up the matter of a Japanese national educational exhibit with his government and has asked that a number of these gorgeous and wonderful birds be included. During a visit to Congress headquarters, Mr. Matsunaga announced receipt of information from Tokyo that Mr. Ryohichi Kishi and Mr. Kyota Ogihara, of the Imperial Department of Agriculture and Forestry, had been named official delegates to represent Japan at the congress. The long-tailed Yokohama possesses the longest feathers of any bird, some of the record length of 20 feet, two inches. The bird is almost one in three in length, having been known in Korea before A.D. 1,000. In former years these wonderful feathers which grow out from the bird's back were used in heraldry and as decorations by Japanese officials. The breed is fed a special food, and growth of its feathers in a month has been noted in its feathers. When this fowl is exercised an attendant is required to keep the tail feathers from trailing.

## Minard's Liniment for Insect Bites.

## Produce Films in Canada

Britain's film quota law is having the effect of inducing producing companies of the United States to seek locations in Canada. Several have sent representatives to Calgary and Vancouver to look over the situation and select prospective sites for studios.

## Were Unusually Tall

There are many well-authenticated instances of extraordinary height. Duke John Frederick, of Brunswick, was 8 ft. 5 in.; one of the Prussians was 8 ft. 6 in. O'Brien, the Irish giant, whose skeleton is in the College of Surgeons, London, is 9 ft. 4 in.

Visitor (at seashore): "I suppose there's no danger in bathing here?"  
Old Native—"Lor' bless yer, no sir. All ye have to do is to keep away from the sharks an' the strong currents."

Minard's Liniment for sarache.

## Spending Year in Labrador

MacMillan Has Taken Snowmobile as Part of Equipment

A snowmobile is part of the equipment which Donald B. MacMillan, Arctic explorer, took with him on his famous schooner Bowdoin when he sailed for a year of scientific study in Labrador. He took something of his plans when in Boston recently to supervise the outfitting of the fishing schooner Radio which he chartered from the Boston Maritime Company as a companion ship to the Bowdoin. The Radio was loaded with wall-board and other building material which will be used to erect a permanent scientific station near Kowik in Northern Labrador. MacMillan's party numbers 25, of whom 12 will remain with the explorer for studies of the botany, geology and fisheries of the region.

The Bowdoin will carry the scientific equipment and supplies, as well as the snowmobile and dog sleds. The sleds will be driven by Eskimos for into the interior in search of polar bear and walrus.

Besides studying the salmon and trout of Labrador, MacMillan hopes to classify many other fish which he says have long been known but have not been given names by the natives.

## Mystery of Science

Hundreds of Live Clams Found 20 Miles From Sea Coast

One of the science and dog sleds of mystery is believed to have been uncovered when a bed of hundreds of live clams was found on the side of Scotland's bluff, twenty miles south of Eureka, Cal., and about the same distance inland from the Pacific ocean.

Workers operating a steam shovel on the Northwestern Pacific railroad, biting with the shovel into the side of the bluff, approximately 120 feet above sea level and some eighty feet above the Col river, directly below, traced a path through the bivalval colony.

Those making the discovery said the clams did not resemble the fresh water variety, but were similar to the Tazor clams of salt water.

## Juvenile Immigration

Over 80,000 Children Brought to Canada by Various Societies

The annual report for 1925-26 of G. R. Smart, Supervisor of Juvenile Immigration, in the Department of Immigration and Colonization, shows that since the year 1865 the number of children sent to Canada by various philanthropic agencies or societies, is 82,885. Of these 26,556 have come from the Dr. Barnardo Homes, while two other agencies that have brought 14,578 and 5,529 juveniles respectively, have now amalgamated with the Barnardo Institution. For the year ending March 31, 1926, 1,822 children—1,590 boys and 272 girls—were brought out to Canada.

## Penny Savings Bank

Pupils in Canadian schools now have \$907,462 on deposit in the Penny Bank, at corners with \$795,154 a year ago, according to a statement issued today for the year ending April 30th. Cornwall (Ont.), children top the list with 87 per cent of the pupils having bank accounts. This compares with 20 per cent in Toronto and 21 per cent in Montreal.

Time has Tested It—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil has been on the market upwards of fifty years and in that time it has proved a blessing to thousands. It is in high favor throughout Canada and its excellence has carried its fame beyond the seas. If it were double the price it would be a cheap liniment.

A school in Oklahoma City last fall offered to accept cotton in payment of tuition and about 500 students took advantage of the opportunity.



## Freshen Up

with

Flavored with the juice of fresh mint leaves

After Every Meal

with the juice of fresh mint leaves

Flavored with the juice of fresh mint leaves

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## Children Cry for

Fletcher's

CASTORIA

MOTHER—Fletcher's Castoria is especially prepared to relieve Infants in arms and Children all ages of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhea; allaying

Feverishness arising therefrom, and, by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving natural sleep.

To avoid imitations, always look for the signature of Dr. J. C. Fletcher. Physicians everywhere recommend it.

## NO DISORDERS IN FREE STATE OVER ELECTIONS

Dublin.—Critical hours in the life of the Irish Free State were passed as the newly elected Dail Eireann convened under threats of possible trouble from Eamon de Valera and his Republican followers. But the peace of the capital remained unbroken and William T. Cosgrave, re-elected President of the executive council by a vote of 68 to 22, again is head of the Government.

Not since Sin Fein days has there been such political excitement in Dublin and much of it centered around de Valera as it did in those tragic times. Early in the morning he was in an automobile smash-up but escaped injury and then led his 41 Flanna Fiad deputies through the streets to Leinster House where they demanded their seats as duly elected members of the Dail. But they refused to take the oath of allegiance to the King and they were barred from the chamber.

The formalities of opening the Dail and the re-election of President Cosgrave were carried out while de Valera and his followers paced restlessly in the corridors outside the locked and guarded doors of the Dail chamber. At length the de Valerites retired to the Flanna Fiad headquarters, where their leader declared the demonstration at the Dail was only the first step in a campaign for the removal of the oath of allegiance to the British Sovereign.

The Republicans, declared Mr. de Valera, would go back to the people and tell them what had happened and with the pressure of the people behind them the barriers would go and the people's representatives would meet shortly without oath of allegiance to a "foreign king."

As soon as Mr. Cosgrave's re-election was moved in the Dail chamber he announced he would accept responsibility of Government only upon his own terms. He made a vigorous attack on the anti-oath agitation and declared the Flanna Fiad deputies had not been kept out of the Dail by reason of the oath, but were sheltering behind it on subterfuge knowing their fantastic promises could not be fulfilled.

### Claim Based On Equity

Commission is Investigating Return of Lands Claimed by B.C.

Victoria, B.C.—That the claims of British Columbia to the return of lands ceded to the Dominion at the time the far western province entered the Confederation are based "on the grounds of equity in its broadest sense" was the contention of C. W. Craig, K.C., before the commission appointed to investigate the matter which has held its first hearing here.

Mr. Craig explained that he did not mean by equity that the term should be applied in the strict legal sense.

"Your Lordship is justified in looking at the matter from the standpoint of natural equity," he continued in addressing Mr. Justice W. M. Martin, Regina, who is the sole commissioner hearing the application.

### Extending Alberta Pool

Calgary.—By harvesting time the Alberta Wheat Pool will have 142 elevators in operation. It started in to the elevator business last year with 42 inferior and the Prince Rupert terminal elevator. It has bought a site for a big terminal elevator at Vancouver, and will build 100 in Alberta this season to supplement the 42 acquired last year.

### Filer's Mother Remembered

Paris.—Mme. Nungesser, mother of the missing French transatlantic aviator, Captain Charles Nungesser, was the centre of a touching ceremony at a Paris hotel when a basket of flowers was presented to her in behalf of the National War Mothers of America, by Mrs. Charles Augustine Robinson of New York.

### Seek New Homesteads

Winipeg.—Representatives of the Menominee colony in Manitoba recently left for Peace River to investigate the desirability of homesteading in that district. If present plans are put into effect, about 25,000 of these people are expected to move into the Peace River country.

Win 480 Mile Marathon  
Grants Pass, Oregon.—Mad Bull, Karlok Indian runner finished the 480 mile Redwood Highway marathon here 10 miles ahead of Flying Cloud, his nearest rival and 20 miles ahead of Melika, a Zuni, the third runner. He wins a prize of \$1,000.

### W. N. M. 1927

## Judges Are Criticized

Importance of Cooperation Between Police Officers and Magistrates Is Stressed

Vancouver.—Criticism of supreme and county court judges who quashed important convictions on technicalities of law without due consideration of the seriousness of the crime involved was made by Police Magistrate H. C. Shaw before the opening session of the 23rd annual convention of the Chief Constables' Association of Canada here recently.

In stressing the importance of co-operation of police officers with judges and magistrates, he declared it should be greatest with the latter, who deal with crime and not laws.

Advocates of elimination of municipal and political influence in police forces was made in the report of Assistant Inspector William Wallace, Toronto, secretary-treasurer of the association.

"I know of no change in our provincial statutes so urgent as the adoption of a law that will remove police department from political and municipal influences and interferences and place them under the control of a responsible and independent police commission," he said.

## The Empire Educational

### Conference

Delegates Are Welcomed With Cordial Speech by Prince of Wales

London.—The Prince of Wales opened the Empire educational conference in the board of education's offices with a brief, cordial speech of welcome. Later he chatted with the delegates and shook hands with each.

The proceedings were private, but the official report issued at the close reports the speech of Mr. P. W. Merchant, chief director of the department of education of Ontario.

Dr. Merchant declared "the introduction of a more practical element into the primary course made children more interested, improved the attendance and led to the raising of the school-leaving age to 15 years.

A greater flow into secondary or post-primary schools also was stimulated. It was now agreed that close co-operation between the school and employer was needed to prepare pupils for trade, he pointed out.

Would Purchase Paper Mills

Race Between Canadian and U.S. Companies to Secure Plant in Newfoundland

St. John, Nfld.—A race between Canadian and United States interests to obtain a foothold in the Newfoundland pulp and paper industry developed when a large Canadian corporation notified the Government that it desired to purchase the paper mills at Corner Brook on the West Coast.

The International Paper Company of New York already was negotiating for this property.

The name of the Canadian company was not divulged but it was said the terms offered were considerably more favorable than the point of view of the government than those of the International. The great plant at Corner Brook was built by Newfoundland and British capital, the two governments guaranteeing the bonds of the enterprise. Recently the company operating the mills asked the government for permission to sell to the International at the same time asking for certain concessions for the latter corporation.

### Edmonton Boy Solist

Edmonton.—Believed to be the first time that a Canadian boy has been chosen King's Chorister, Robert Henry Palmer, boy solist of Holy Trinity Church and son of Col. R. Palmer, D.S.O., former commander of the 49th overseas battalion, has accepted the position of probation chorist boy in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, England. The offer came through Dr. Fellows, who accompanied the Westminster choir on a Canadian tour a few months ago and heard Master Palmer sing here.

### Trophy Comes West

Montreal.—Transcona won the annual system fire brigade competition organized by the insurance department of the Canadian National Railways and the trophy will go West for the first time and repose in Winipeg for at least one year. Second place went to the Battle Creek, Mich. team; London, Ont., came third and Moncton, N.B., fourth.

Another Distance Flight Planned  
Prague, Czechoslovakia.—Two Czechoslovak airmen, Captain Franz Makovsky, and Lieut. Ladwig Pavlosky have announced their intention to fly from Prague to New York and return in August. Their plane and its motors will be of Czechoslovakian manufacture.

## MORE HARMONY IS IN EVIDENCE AT GENEVA MEET

Geneva.—"Conciliation" is taking shape among the divergences of the powers studying naval disarmament here. Great Britain's desire to reopen affairs arranged at the Washington naval conference may be partially appeased by a proposal from the United States delegation to adopt a resolution agreeing that any arrangement made at Geneva will not prejudice the agenda of the second Washington conference to be held in 1931.

There emerged from a discussion between Hugh Gibson, head of the United States delegation, and Admiral Saito of Japan, the possibility that the Japanese sensitiveness on the point of inferiority in cruiser strength might be soothed by a proposition to make the relative strengths of the United States and Japan 5-4 rather than 5-3.

Indications are that the Americans expect no insuperable difficulties in establishing the proportion.

In the British-American matter of reopening the affairs of the Washington conference, it is pointed out by the British terms of the Washington treaty the nations must convene to determine whether the developments of science justify any modification of the Washington decisions as to the size of battleships, cruisers and aircraft-carriers.

This incidentally would bear on the recent trans-Atlantic flights of Lindbergh and Chamberlin, which have raised the question whether aircraft-carriers should not be increased in size and number to meet the rapidly developing speed of inter-continental air communication.

If the Japanese plan were accepted, it would give Great Britain a considerable higher percentage of warcraft than the United States, and some way must be found in juggling all three plans to establish parity, on paper at least, between the two Anglo-Saxon nations, leaving the United States people to decide whether they wish to build up to the treaty-declared parity.

## STAMP TAX ON CIGARETTES WILL REMAIN IN FORCE

Ottawa.—The cigarette stamp tax reduction application to the tariff advisory board stands adjourned until next fall.

W. H. Moore, chairman of the board, stated that a date for the further hearing of this matter would be named as soon as possible.

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One of the first photographs of the new type of mountain observation car being used successfully this season by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The car is seen attached to the rear of the Trans-Canada, the crack summer trans-continental of the C.P.R., just as it is about to lose itself behind the lofty peaks that surround the mountain resort of Banff.

## Have Justified Claim For Self-Government

People of Irish Free State Are Prosperous

Chicago, Ill.—Hon. Timothy A. Smiddy, Irish Free State Minister to Washington, speaking before the Norman Macmillan Memorial Institute of the University of Chicago, declared that "the people of the Irish Free State have already amply justified their claims to be allowed to govern themselves."

Prof. Smiddy traced the progress of Southern Ireland since her recognition as a separate nation within the British Empire. A constitution had been written and the foundations for a prosperous business life had been laid. Economic prosperity had followed political freedom and "the more this freedom is an established fact the more absolute equality of status of the Irish Free State with that of Great Britain herself and of the other Dominions manifests itself in the ordering of her own life, the greater will be the moral bonds which bind her to her associates in the British Commonwealth of nations."

"The more this absolute equality is realized is fact the greater will become our friendship for Great Britain; the greater will be solidarity of the British Commonwealth through contentment among the people of the Irish Free State and their kith and kin."

## Will Attend Soviet

### School in Russia

Children of British Reds Sail for Moscow Without Passports

London.—The Daily Mail says that six children of British Communists have left London for Leningrad aboard the Soviet steamer Youshar, notwithstanding the Home Secretary's refusal to grant them passports. Five boys about 12 years of age, and a girl of the same age, are voyaging to Russia in response to the invitation of Moscow, apparently for purposes of education.

Moscow's invitation was announced on May 13 and after a discussion in the papers it was stated on June 13 that the Government had decided to refuse passports, thus establishing a precedent, as heretofore passports have not been refused unless the applicant had been convicted of a crime.

The next step was a declaration by A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, that a way would be found to send the children despite the Government. This seems to have been done.

## Filling Russia's Order

### For Canadian Horses

First Shipment Will Be Entirely From British Columbia

Ottawa.—The first shipment of Russia's order for 4,000 Canadian horses will leave Quebec about July 15, it was announced at the department of agriculture.

These horses numbering approximately 1,400 will all be from the province of British Columbia. The remainder part of the order will be filled by the purchase of horses in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The average price of the whole order of 4,000 head will be, it is estimated, around \$30 each.

## BRITISH LABOR IS OPPOSED TO SOVIET SLAYINGS

London.—The fervent hope that executions in Soviet Russia such as those of the recent 20 alleged counter-revolutionists, will cease was voiced in a resolution adopted at a joint meeting of the executive committee of the Labor Party and of the general council of the Trades Union Congress.

"While recognizing the Soviet Government's jurisdiction at the murder of M. Volokoff (Soviet minister at Warsaw)," the resolution said, "we are obliged to protest against the execution of persons innocent thereof as a reprisal."

The conference also adopted a resolution expressing "uncompromising opposition to the Government's proposals for the so-called reform of the House of Lords."

"We are of the opinion that the House of Commons should be the supreme authority in legislation on finance and that the hereditary upper chamber should be abolished," the resolution said.

## PROBLEMS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE ARE ENUMERATED

Chicago.—Describing the British Empire as a strange complex, a heterogeneous collection of separate entities which is yet a political unit, Sir Cecil Harcourt, official adviser to the British Foreign Office, began a series of lectures before the Norman Macmillan Memorial Foundation Institute at the University of Chicago.

Sir Cecil urged his audience to bear in mind the fact that the British Empire is wholly unprecedented, that it has no written constitution, that it is of quite recent growth and of amazing rapid development. The empire is not comparable to any empire of the past; it is yet a great existing nation, because in every case their strength lay in the central government while with the British nation the internal policies of each affected the whole empire. In addition to five big self-governing Dominions there were numerous less autonomous countries like Newfoundland and Southern Rhodesia, which really controlled their own destinies. Then followed India, a huge dependency, which was on the road to the status of a fully self-governing nation whose "rapidity of progress in that direction lies in her own hands."

Next came a list of multitudinous colonies, having more or less self-government, directly under the British government.

Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, Sir Cecil said, have been during the last century "climbing a ladder in the evolution from a position of dependence to a position of freedom from control."

The Dominions of today are the crown colonies of the past, the crown colonies of today will be the Dominions in days to come. There is nothing static about the British Empire.

## Changes King's Title

Royal Proclamation Has Been Received at Ottawa

Ottawa.—Official copy of the royal proclamation recently issued from Buckingham Palace, changing the title of His Majesty the King, was received by the department of secretary of state.

The new title of His Majesty, which was approved at the Imperial Conference last year, is that of George V, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

### Grave Is Guarded

Calgary.—Doubtless mainlain a guard both night and day over the place their late leader, Peter Verigin, was buried and have done so since he was interred in Brilliant, B.C., following his death in a dynamited Kettle Valley railway car October 29, 1924, it was disclosed in evidence given before Chief Justice W. C. Slimmon in the case brought by Peter Verigin's nephew, Nicholas J. Verigin, to recover damages caused by an alleged explosion from the Doukhobor community.

### Immigration Increasing

Quebec.—A record number of immigrants entering Canada through the port of Quebec, compared with the corresponding periods of recent years, is reported by the Harbor Commission. In the course of the first five weeks of navigation, over 30,000 immigrants have disembarked. Immigration officials believe that over 200,000 will come in this year by the St. Lawrence route, as compared with 189,000 last season and 85,000 in 1925.

### Visible to Naked Eye

Minneapolis, Minn.—Pons-Winnecke, the comet without a tail, came within 3,000,000 miles of the earth June 21st, and was visible to the naked eye. The earth, according to Prof. William O. Beale, of the University of Wisconsin, drew so close to it that the greater magnetic forces on the sun drew Pons-Winnecke back to its regular path.

### Ruined By Earthquake

London.—An earthquake on May 23 ruined the greater part of Lingschow, in the northern part of Kiangsu province near the Mongolian border, it is reported in despatches from Shanghai. A message received by the Daily Mail says the chief magistrate and many other officials were killed and that all the towers of the city gates and two pagodas, 2,000 years old, were demolished.

## FOR SALE

Offers for the purchase of Lots 13 and 16, Block 29, Plan 2033-A.A., with the building thereon, the property of William Lorne, are invited. Communicate with S. G. BANNAN, Barrister, Blaimore.

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Phone 16-c

BELLEVUE, ALBERTA

Mr. Murray, formerly connected with the management of the Greenhill hotel here, was a motor visitor from Lethbridge on Sunday.

So much is noticed in the papers nowadays about the three-legged race that Sandy Burnett asks what country they come from.

Prince Edward Island has voted strongly against liquor. Ninety-seven of our most prominent bootleggers and blind-pig experts are leaving right away for P.E.I.

Moses Johnson, district inspector of mines, paid a visit to Corbin, B.C., along with a party from Coleman, on Sunday, to inspect the interesting coal washery plant at the Corbin mine.

Miss Evelyn Olivier, who has been attending the Sacred Heart Convent at Calgary, has passed successfully the intermediate examinations of the Royal Academy. Her sister, Miss Dorothy, won honorable mention in the higher division, after making two grades this year.

Mr. Holmes, district game superintendent, was in town Sunday from Pincher Creek, accompanied by an official from Ottawa, who is looking over the south Alberta territory for a site for the proposed fish hatchery. A definite site has not yet been decided upon, despite many reports to the contrary.

LEWIS P. WARD SUES C.P.R.

A suit claiming damages from the C.P.R. for \$50,000 general damages, plus special damages, has been filed in the Calgary supreme court by Lewis P. Ward, who had both his hands cut off in the train accident at Seven Persons on April 9th.

Plaintiff, who describes himself as an "athlete, fireman and engineer," alleges negligence on the part of the railway company. At the time of the accident he claims that he was in receipt of approximately \$230 a month, with reasonable prospects of advancement in the company's service at increased remuneration. He also states that he received about \$1500 a year from athletic sports and that he is unable to follow his usual or any other occupation or to earn money from his athletic engagements, that he has suffered great pain and that his enjoyment of life has been greatly diminished.

Pete McPherson: "I was just taken for Lloyd George."

Bob Gray: "Huh, that's nothing. I was taken for Mackenzie King."

Roy Woods: "I got you both beat. A fellow from Kimberley walked up to me the other night, tapping me on the shoulder, when he said: 'Great Caesar, is that you?'"

He told the flapper of his love, The color left her cheeks, But on the shoulder of his coat It showed for many weeks.

## CORRESPONDENCE

Lille, Alberta, June 28th.

Editor Enterprise.

Dear Sir—A correspondent writes that one of Blaimore's most estimable young ladies, Miss Aileen Picard, of P. Burns & Co's staff, left on Tuesday morning's train for Kimberley, where for a short time she will be employed in a similar capacity. We can ill afford to lose people of this class, and it generally happens that the best are always leaving. If someone could only persuade the fellow O'Neill to go and keep going and take his next year's derby starter with him, lots of folks would heave a sigh of relief. Then there is that other fellow, Father Cosman, who keeps bobbing up and down every now and again. He's pretty cute about it, too. There must be some unusual attraction around Blaimore for both of them, as this latter chap was supposed to go and keep away, but alas, he must return and thrust himself upon us. Anyway, I only wish they would both go, for we don't want them, as neither is of any use to the country; and in fact, Dear Editor, you are not much better, so when they go you had better go with them.

Thanking you for space,

Yours, etc.,

The Best Friend You Ever Had.

## Local and General Items

Local stores will be closed Friday and Saturday.

Latest reports from Fernie hospital state that James McCool is improving.

A Ford car key, picked up on Tuesday, may be had at The Enterprise office.

Mrs. Dean, of Ste. Sault Marie, Ontario, has been visiting here with her son, Warren Ayres.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Smallwood, of Corbin, spent the Jubilee holiday with friends in Blaimore.

You are asked to patronize the I. O. D. E. stall at the sports grounds tomorrow. Proceeds for a good purpose—the War Memorial Fund.

The float procession tomorrow will be interesting. As far as is known there will be at least twelve or fifteen, including several from Coleman.

The man who minds his own business and leaves it entirely up to other people to look after their own affairs, really has very little to worry about.

Eighteen hundred tons of paper was used in a confetti shower at Lindbergh's reception in New York city. Over four million persons saw the parade.

Miss Arlenson and Mrs. McSloy, of the local teaching staff, entertained their classes to a picnic on the camp grounds on Friday afternoon last.

Miss Nora Picard, after spending a week or more at her home here, returned to Calgary by last night's train, to resume her nursing course at the Holy Cross hospital.

We understand that Miss Sarah McVey will, during the summer holidays, take a special course in primary work in order to qualify for the position of primary teacher at the local school.

Miss Ola McLaren, of the sales department staff of the West Canadian Collieries, left by Monday morning's train to spend a month's vacation with her grandmother, Mrs. May, at Vancouver.

The local school closes for the summer holidays today and the members of the staff will leave for their vacations at various points immediately following the Diamond Jubilee celebration here.

The members of Livingstone Lodge, Knights of Pythias, held their annual memorial service in their hall on Friday night last. There was a large attendance, quite a number being present from Coleman and Hillecrest.

On a tour of inspection of the rooms of the public school the other day, Principal McPherson asked one class the question: "What is the purpose of a school board?" A boy answered: "Something to be written on."

Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Heaton stopped off in Blaimore on Wednesday night enroute west around the Banff-Windermere trail on their honeymoon trip. Mr. Heaton and Miss Betty Lynch-Staunton were married on Tuesday at the Antelope Ranch, Livingstone.

Dr. J. S. Hynes was down from Claresholm last week end to attend the Buckley-Froemey wedding ceremony and returned to Claresholm on Sunday. He was accompanied by Gordon Mackay, eldest son of Mr. Mackay, former resident of Frank and Blaimore.

The city of New York has spent \$200,000,000 on its waterworks since the first wooden pipe was laid in 1774, and as the supply is becoming too small for its growing population, there is a proposal to spend another \$400,000,000. Meters are to be adopted, which will cost in the neighborhood of \$20,000,000.

John Shafer and bride arrived from Portland on Saturday night last.

Miss Madeleine Charlton returned from Calgary this morning.

People in Great Britain witnessed a total eclipse of the sun yesterday.

Miss Jean Archer returned to Nelson on Sunday last, after a few days' visit here with her mother, sister and brother.

A number of very fine catches of speckled trout were brought in from the North Fork country during the week end.

Local radio fans will be interested in the first broadcast of the carillon from Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, tomorrow.

J. H. Jelliff, U.F.A. member in the federal parliament, will be married to day at Ottawa to Miss Marie Chenier, of that city.

Misses Helen and Julia Dutil, who have been attending school at Calgary, arrived home this morning for the summer vacation.

The interior of the big arena has been very tastefully decorated for the carnival and will present a bright and pleasing spectacle.

Various refreshment stalls will be in operation at the sports grounds tomorrow and Saturday, including the Pythian Sisters and the I.O.D.E.

Flight Lieutenant C. N. Anderson, of High River air force, was killed, when his plane crumbled near the High River aerodrome on Tuesday morning.

Our old friend, Sam Wynn, of Yorkton, Saskatchewan, has been elected president of the Canadian Weekly Press Association at the annual convention just concluded at Bigwin Inn, Ontario.

Rev. W. T. and Mrs. Young, with their son and daughter, Anglin and Olive, left Tuesday morning for Calgary, where on Wednesday Mr. Young was inducted as pastor of the Cushing Memorial church.

Mr. Glyn Thomas has accepted a position in the hardware department of the Fraser-McRoberts Co., Ltd. Mr. Thomas will be remembered as one of the prominent actors in "Charley's Aunt," as was also his father, Mr. W. Thomas, of the telephone exchange, who recently moved here from Blaimore.—Pincher Creek Echo.

## COWLEY HAPPENINGS

Mr. Nicholson is a present Calgary visitor.

Miss Essie Bennett has returned from Chicago, where she has been attending high school.

Mr. James Leigh, accompanied by his family, was a visitor to Calgary the early part of the week.

The Diamond Jubilee will be observed in the village school here with a special programme appropriate to the occasion.

Mr. and Mrs. Pennywell and daughter Eleanor, of Guilford, Montana, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Murphy on Tuesday.

On Sunday afternoon last, memorial services of the L.O.O.F. were held in the Union church, when Rev. Mr. Griffith delivered an impressive sermon to a large congregation, after which the Oddfellows went to the cemetery to decorate the graves of those gone on before.

Two auction sales were conducted here on Saturday. One was the household effects of Mrs. S. Tustian, while the other one was the household effects, together with some stock of Mr. Powell. Mr. Powell will be leaving presently to join his family, who went to England several months ago.

Mervyn Evans, who for some time has been residing in the State of Idaho, is back on a visit to his mother.

Miss Irene Sartoris, who has been attending school at Calgary, arrived home this morning for the summer holidays.

Rev. Mr. Smith, the new pastor, will have charge of the evening service at the United church on Sunday next.

A consignment of 900 Jubilee medals has been received by the school board to be distributed to the children of the town tomorrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Alf Womerley and Edgar, old timers of Redcliff, noted over from Blaimore last week end and are spending a few days in town the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. Pinder. They are here to attend the wedding of W. Pickering, which takes place early next month.—Redcliff Review.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS  
AND CLAIMANTS

IN THE ESTATE OF JOSEPH DEVINE, late of Burma, in the Province of Alberta, Butcher, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims upon the estate of the above named Joseph Devine, who died on the 13th day of December, A.D. 1926, are required to file with the undersigned Administrator by the 15th day of August, 1927, a full statement, duly verified, of their claims and of any securities held by them, and after that date the Administrator will distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been so filed or which have been brought to his knowledge.

Dated this 23rd day of June, 1927.  
TRENHOLME DICKSON,  
Official Guardian and Administrator  
of the Estate of Joseph Devine,  
Parliament Buildings, Edmonton.  
June 30-July 7

## For Sale, For Rent, Etc.

For Funeral Flowers, phone 212.  
Crows' Nest Pass Undertaking Co.

For Stove and Furnace Coal, try ours, mined at the Sunburst Coal Co. mine, Blaimore. [2204]

WANTED—Hear from owner good Farm for sale, cash price, particularly D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—First-Class Violin. Snap for cash. Apply at The Enterprise.

FARMERS MAKE GOOD MONEY (and others too) selling Neal's High-Grade Guaranteed Groceries, Oils and Paints. Part or full time. Position now open in your district. Apply at once to NEAL BROS., Limited, Winnipeg. [123-30]

## LODGE DIRECTORY

Blaimore Lodge No. 68,  
I. O. O. F.

Meets every First and Third Tuesdays at 8 p.m. in the Oddfellows' Hall. Officers for the ensuing term: E. McEwen, N.E.; W. Oliver, V.G.; J. B. Harmer, Secretary, Box 243.

Crowview Rebekah Lodge

Meets the first and third Thursdays of the month at 8 p.m. Officers for the ensuing term: N.J., S. M. McKay V.G., S. H. Patterson; Rec. Sec., S. B. Howe.

Livingstone Lodge No. 22,  
KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

Meets in the Castle Hall on the second and fourth Fridays of the month at 8 p.m. Visitors are always welcome. Officers: C.C. T. J. Williams; K. of R. & S. B. Senior.

Blaimore Lodge No. 15

B. P. O. E.  
Meets in the Elk Hall the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month at 8 p.m. Visitors made welcome. R. W. H. Pinkney, Exalted Ruler; J. R. McLeod, Secretary, Box 2039, Blaimore.

Upwards of \$194,000 has already been subscribed towards a community hotel for Lethbridge.

## DOMINION DAY

## Confederation Jubilee!

"God bless our wide Dominion,  
Our fathers' chosen land,  
And bind in lasting union,  
Each ocean's distant strand."

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables of all kinds

For the Holidays

LUNCHES and SANDWICHES

Salad Dressing — Meat Pastes — Olives

A large stock of the popular brands

DRINKS

Canada Dry Ginger Ale — Shamrock Ginger Ale

Lime Juice — Raspberry Vinegar — Grape Juice

Nabob and Kovah Lemonade Powders

## FLY A FLAG

IN HONOR OF CANADA AND THE  
FATHERS OF CONFEDERATION

## SCOTT'S GROCERY

Phone 222

Blaimore

Only Fifty  
Per Cent

WHAT kind of management would you think it to accept only half your income? Yet many people are willing to get along with only half their rightful store of wealth.

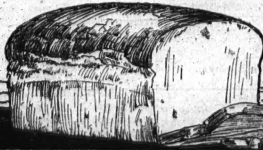
## MOTHER'S BREAD

is hundred per cent food—builds hundred per cent people—made from only the purest ingredients—you'll recognize it at once by its delicious flavor. Buy it once, you buy it always.

## Bellevue Bakery

Phone 74D

BELLEVUE





## The STORY of CONFEDERATION BRIEFLY TOLD

THIS year will be celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of the birth of our Dominion. It was on Monday, July 1, 1867, that the British North America Act went into force, and the four charter provinces—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario—came together in a federal union known as the Dominion of Canada. Canada then began at Cape Breton and ended on the west at the Great Lakes. Between the Great Lakes and the Rocky Mountains stretched the vast region known as Rupert's Land, still governed by that ancient corporation known as the Hudson's Bay Company; and beyond the Rockies down to the shores of the Pacific Ocean lay the isolated but growing province of British Columbia. Within the frontiers of the young Dominion, launched sixty years ago, was an area of 662,148 square miles and a population numbering about three millions. Today the Dominion fills the northern half of the continent, reaching from Atlantic to Pacific and from the International Boundary to the most northern islands of the Arctic. Within these far-flung frontiers is an area of 3,810,395 square miles, with a population of fully nine million souls. The progress of development, the increase of national wealth, the growth of social institutions have also been marked, although the field for progress is still so great that when it is surveyed the achievements appear to be only a commencement. Such in outline are the changes that sixty years have brought about among the British-Canadian people.

### Dawn of Confederation

It has been truly said that the project of Confederation was in the air for several years before the project became an actuality. The public opinion that made Confederation possible was created to a large extent by the speeches and writings of such public men as George Cartier, John Macdonald, and Dr. Charles Tupper. They and others

three Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland. The Conference discussed and finally adopted ninety-two resolutions that subsequently formed the basis of the Act of Confederation. Edward Island, however, did not then accept the plan, and Newfoundland also rejected it and still remains a separate Dominion.

After some hesitation and opposition, however, the Legislatures of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick accepted the plan of confederation framed at the Quebec Conference, and the plan was accepted by the Legislature of United Canada, in its last session, which opened on June 8, 1866, when for the first time were used the new Houses of Parliament recently built at Ottawa—the same that were destroyed by fire on the night of February 2, 1916.

On November 7, 1866, delegates representing United Canada set out for London, where they were joined by delegates from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The delegates from United Canada were John A. Macdonald, Geo. E. Cartier, W. P. Howland, W. Macdougall, H. L. Langevin and A. T. Galt; from New Brunswick, S. L. Tilley, Peter Mitchell, R. D. Wilnot, C. Fisher and J. M. Johnston; from Nova Scotia, Chas. Tupper, W. A. Henry, J. W. Ritchie, A. G. Archibald and J. McCully.

Under the chairmanship of Macdonald the delegates sat in the Westminster Palace Hotel and there drafted the bill that was subsequently introduced into the British House of Commons, where it passed after debate. It was then passed by the House of Lords, on February 10. On March 29 it received royal assent and became the Constitution Act of Canada.

On May 22, a proclamation was issued by the Queen appointing July 1, 1867, as the day on which the Act should go into force. Viscount Monk, who had been Governor-General of United Canada, was appointed Governor-General of the new Dominion of Can-

ada, and on that same day, 1867, it was thereby further enacted that "such persons shall be first summoned to the Senate as the Queen by warrant, under Her Majesty's royal sign manual, thinks fit to approve, and their names shall be inserted in the Queen's proclamation of union."

"We therefore, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, have thought fit to issue this our royal proclamation, and we do ordain, declare and command that on and after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven the

events that followed—the surrender to Canada by the Hudson's Bay Company of the vast territory known as Rupert's Land; the formation of the Province of Manitoba three years later; the entry of British Columbia into the Confederation in 1871 and of Prince Edward Island in 1873. Years later the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta were formed as part of the Dominion, which stretches across a continent, looking out to east and west upon an ocean. To-day Newfoundland alone stands aloof.

times the size of France and twenty-three times the size of Italy.

At Confederation Canada's population was 3,721,004; now it is probably 10,000,000. The Dominion's increase in percentage of population for the decade 1901-1911 was 34 per cent., which is 10 per cent. greater than any similar increase in the United States. It is estimated that at the present rate of growth the population of Canada will have increased to between twenty and twenty-five millions by 1920, while there are those who confidently predict that the

there has been a steady increase. The tonnage of coasting vessels has also grown, increasing from 10 million tons in 1870 (the first date recorded) to 83 million tons in 1920, as compared with an increase in sea-going and inland international tonnage from 18 millions in 1868 to 75 millions in 1920.

Canada's transportation facilities besides its immense railway mileage, include a water-way course of 2,200 miles from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to the head of Lake Superior—equal to the distance to Liverpool.



GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA—Left to right: Right Hon. Viscount Monk, 1867-1869; Right Hon. Lord Lisgar, 1869-1872; Right Hon. the Earl (afterwards Marquis) of Dufferin and Ava, 1872-1885; Right Hon. the Marquis of Lorne, 1885-1893; Right Hon. the Marquis of Lansdowne, 1893-1901; Lord Statler of Freetown (afterwards Earl of Derby), 1901-1905; Lord Grey, 1905-1911; Lord Bessborough, 1911-1917; Lord Byng, 1917-1921.

Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick shall form and be one Dominion under the name of Canada. "And we do further ordain and declare that the persons whose names are herein inserted and set forth are the persons of whom we have by warrant under our royal sign manual thought fit to appoint

### Canada's Sixty Years of Progress

THAT Canada has prospered in every way since Confederation the official records amply prove, and she will eventually become a giant

number will by the year mentioned reach over thirty millions.

In many other respects the growth has been enormous. Railroad construction, for example, saw its period of greatest activity in Canada during the first decade and a half of the present century, when two entirely new transcon-

tinental systems were built and placed in operation. But though incidents of this extraordinary kind occur only at wide intervals, a considerable amount of new trackage is laid annually. In 1920 there were 100 miles of new railway lines opened, 100 miles completed but not opened for traffic, and 550 miles

Other natural resources with which Canada is abundantly blessed are timber, fish and potential water power, the latter being larger than that of any other country and twice that of the United States.

Thus it will be seen that the Canada of sixty years ago and that of to-day are widely different countries. Instead of two struggling Provinces, then known as Upper and Lower Canada, is now seen a vast nation stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and embracing, besides those Provinces, all His Majesty's possessions in one grand island, in North America, and linked tighter than ever before to the British Empire. Of the thirty-four states of Confederation there is not one living.

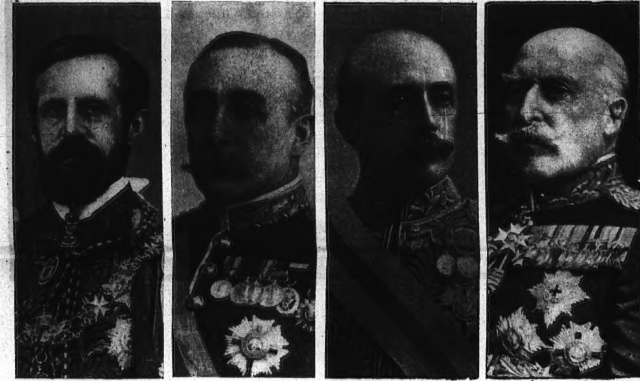
Such, in brief, is the nation the sixtieth anniversary of whose birth all Canada will this year be celebrating.

### Canada, A Land of Opportunity

If one wants to get something of the romantic possibilities of success won overseas by men of courage and character, there is no better way than by learning something of the inspiring careers of some of our great adventurers, wrote Lord Apsley, D.S.O., recently.

"This man sent back to his folk in Scotland by a young stone-mason known at that time as Sandy Mackenzie is worth quoting. You see Mackenzie here left Scotland for Ontario when he was twenty. This is what he wrote—

"I have been a stone-mason for idlers. Hard work for some at least would be required of those beginning to cultivate



GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA—Left to right: The Earl of Aberdeen (now Marquess of Aberdeen and Temair), 1885 to 1890; the Earl of Minto, 1890 to 1904; Earl Grey, 1904 to 1911; H. H. H. the Duke of Connaught, 1911 to 1917; the Duke of Devonshire, 1917 to 1921; General Bruce Bingham, 1921 to 1926; Viscount Willingdon, assumed office Oct. 2, now in office.

of like vision blazed the way and persuaded the people to follow the path that led to the goal of union in one federation under the British flag—governing Dominion within the British Empire.

At the jubilee of our Dominion it is natural to look back to the events of the beginning. This can be most easily done by means of a brief chronology of that time.

On September 1, 1864, a conference opened at Charlottetown, P.E.I., attended by delegates from the three Maritime Provinces, the purpose being to devise a plan for the union of those three provinces.

A request was sent to the Charlottetown Conference from the Government of United Canada (Upper and Lower Canada), asking permission to send representatives to lay before the Conference a plan of larger union that should include Canada as well as the Maritime Provinces.

The request was granted, and the Government of United Canada sent the following ministers to the Charlottetown Conference: John A. Macdonald, George E. Cartier, George Brown, Alex. T. Galt, Thomas D'Arcy McGee, William Macdougall, Hector L. Langevin and Alexander Campbell.

At Charlottetown the delegates from Canada invited the Maritime Provinces to send delegates to a second conference to be held in the immediate future in Quebec City to discuss a larger union that, it was hoped, would comprise all British North America.

#### Foundation Laid

The Quebec Conference met on October 10, 1864. It was attended by representatives of United Canada, the

Maritime Provinces, and on Monday morning, July 1, 1867, Viscount Monk, in Ottawa, took the oath of his new office before the Hon. Wm. Draper, Chief Justice of Upper Canada, then becoming known as Ontario.

Macdonald had been called upon to form a Ministry, and had selected his colleagues, who, with one exception, were sworn in on that first Dominion Day, sixty years ago.

By the Queen!  
A Proclamation

FOR uniting the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick into one Dominion under the name of Canada.

"Whereas by an act of Parliament, passed on the twenty-ninth day of March one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, in the thirtieth year of our reign, intituled, 'An Act for the Union of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the Government thereof, and for purposes connected therewith,' after divers recitals it is enacted that 'it shall be lawful for the Queen and with the advice of Her Majesty's most honorable Privy Council, to declare, by proclamation, that on and after a day therein appointed, not being more than six months after the passing of this act, the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall form and be one Dominion under the name of Canada, and on and after that day those three Provinces shall form and be one Do-

as the persons who shall be first summoned to the Senate of Canada."

(Here follow the names of the seventy-two appointees to the Senate.)

"Given at our Court at Windsor Castle this twenty-second day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand

among the nations of the world is confidently predicted.

In 1867 the area of the four provinces entering Confederation was 662,148 square miles; now the Dominion Parliament exercises jurisdiction over 3,729,665 square miles.

The area of the Dominion amounts to

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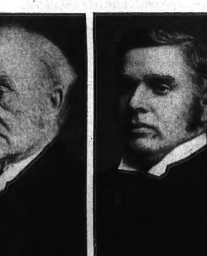
THE PRIME MINISTERS OF THE DOMINION—Left to right: Sir John A. Macdonald, July, 1867, to Nov. 6, 1873, and Oct. 17, 1878, to June 6, 1891; Sir John D. Thompson, Dec. 5, 1892, to Dec. 31, 1894; Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Dec. 31, 1894, to April 27, 1896.

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